James Cooper Jane Philadelo

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John Wiley's Book

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MEMORIA MEDICA.

A

MEDICAL COMMON PLACE BOOK,

WITH AN

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

OF THE

MOST COMMON TERMS OCCURRING IN PRACTICE.

CAREFULLY SELECTED AND ARRANGED BY

A FELLOW OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY CARTER & HENDEE.

MDCCCXXIX.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.....TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

Be it remembered, that on the fourteenth day of September, A. D. 1829, in the fifty fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, CARTER & HENDEE, of the said District, have deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, *to wit:*

"Memoria Medica. A Medical Common Place Book, with an Alphabetical Index of the most common terms occurring in practice. Carefully selected and arranged by a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an Act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS, { *Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.*

PREFACE.

MEDICAL knowledge is of all kinds the most fugacious and difficult to be fixed. The immense multiplicity of facts which crowd the memory of the experienced practitioner, defies the most retentive powers. It has been correctly observed, that a Physician never makes use of more than ten years' experience, and beyond that, *forgets* as much as he *learns*. A common place book supplies in a considerable degree this defect so universally felt and complained of. Every medical man, whether pupil or practitioner, is constantly meeting with some fact or observation, which it would be of use to him hereafter to recur to, and yet it would be in vain to trust the recollection of it to his memory alone. This is peculiarly true of successful extemporaneous prescriptions, and of curious cases and unexpected recoveries, and facts disclosed by the examination of morbid parts after death.

The following work is intended to furnish a convenient depository of this fleeting and ephemeral knowledge; and it is hoped that it will be made useful, not only to practitioners themselves, but likewise to the public, by enabling any one to communicate the results of his experience with comparatively little trouble. A large list of the most important terms occurring in general practice, is alphabetically arranged, and a convenient space is left for the addition of new terms. In order not to swell this list, the terms used in Chemistry have been left out, as their number would require a common place book by itself.

The mode of using a common place book upon this plan, is commonly known. Suppose a case of cutaneous disease, which has long baffled the attempts to cure it, suddenly yields to a new and fortunate prescription. These facts are recorded, and the number of the page in which the record is placed, is put against the words "cutaneous diseases." The same number may likewise, without the least confusion, be placed against several other words, as "skin," "prescription," "cure." In this way every thing which is recorded may be found without trouble.

OCTOBER 1, 1829.

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Notes taken from Dr. Colhouns Lectures on Material Medica 1835

November 5th 1835

Modus Operandi of Medicines

Some medicines act generally on whole system by being applied to any part of body as Narcotics

Others act locally by being applied to a particular part

Are medicines absorbed some undoubtedly are

Lymphatic & venous systems are the systems which absorb

Medicines also act by imbibition or soaking

& they also sometimes act by sympathy

Blood Letting

There are 7 modifications of pulse 1st A hard pulse 2nd full 3rd sudden or abrupt 4th quick 5th rapid 6 variable 7. intermittent pulse

Hardness indicates great force of hearts action

Cases which contra indicate blood letting

A pale & sallow countenance 2nd pain in breast with a sensation of stricture not attended with cough ~~when patient sits up~~

3d where the bowels are loaded with peculent matter keeping up the irritated epatement

4th When there is pains in head & this increased when patient sits up

Convulsions sometimes occur after fainting from bleeding

Children do not bear large blood lettings without the epistoleal inflamation in some important organ but they bear it frequently

Cathartics December 1st 1835

Medicines that have the effect of producing evacuations from bowels when exhibited in sufficient doses Cold suddenly applied produces evacuations also does certain articles of diet

It becomes nepisary to evacuate the bowels in every violent disease

Chronic costiveness may sometimes be relieved by rising early taking exercise in proportion to strength diluents also a pistevacuation

Acid, watery, bitter, sweet & fatty substances have a tendency to produce walking on cold ground also has a fine effect

Cathartics

Mercury in chronic costiveness has a fine effect not only by producing alterative effects but also by producing pancreatic & biliary secretion
Cathartics are of 2 kinds viz, Drastic & mild

Notes taken from Dr Colhoun's Lectures on Materia Medica

1836
Nov 15th Discovered by Pyso in 1648
Cephaelis Ipecac. N. America
Root is annular in its cortical part This is its distinguishing character
Emetin has been found in the largest quant in brown variety There is however only 2 per cent diff—
Its virtues destroyed by boiling It should not be exposed to air or light
Process for prep. Emetin or any other alkal. (old
You add ether to remove fatty matter
Alkaloids are gen insoluble in cold water, little sol. in warm & very soluble in hot alcohol
Decoction of galls antidote to Ipecac
Ipecac Dose in powder 15 gr to ½ 3 as an emetic
Do wen val. prep Vinum Ipecac, squill, vinegar oxymel &c are given in dose of 3j as an emetic 13 is a diaphoretic dose
Ipecac is a safe and effectious vomit
gum arabic takes away its nauseous taste
Giv in small does it has a fine effect in allaying the appetite
It is better than tartar emetic in debil states cases or in an irritable state of stomach and bowels
It is suited particularly to chronic dysentery

Boil it with ether afterwards filter it

Nov 17th " Specac — Emetic Antidotes infusions of galls Acetic acid

Specac sometimes combined with bitter extracts as gentian
It is found to suspend its emetic effects
Remarks. It is sometimes giv in these cases
Dyspepsia very val. in slight cases by increasing tone of stomach & keeping bowels open It is in many cases owing to acidity

Sulphias Zinci - White vitriol

used where large doses of opium has been swallowed
I throw 1/2 ℈ in tumbler of water & administer it
Ashes administered decomposes S. Z. & may be used as antidote
Carbonates of alkalies are antidotes to it
It operates suddenly & is a very mild in its operation
Dose 10 gr to ℈ss as an emetic In small doses it is a tonic
Opthalmia Val in these cases after inflam. symptoms have been subdued
Hemalbus It is very valuable in some cases

Tartar Emetic

It is decomposed very soon in form of solution = 24 hr
made by boiling prot oxide of antimony with cream tartar
Nov. 18 Incompatibles Decoc of bitter & astringent vegetables
one of best purgatives is the fol. Tar. E — 1 gr
& Soda. or Mag. 1 ℈
Aq. pont. 1/2 pt
& giv in quant of wine glass full every hour or 2
Doses As nauseant shed. ii 1/4 gr
1/2 gr every 15 m. in tumbler of water
sometimes it is given in form of powder = Objections
Tolerance of medicine increased by giv. it with Opium
I would not go beyond a gr at a dose
This medicine may be giv. the quant of 2℈ injected into rectum
Effects vomiting purging increas of urine & sweat

Emetics Nov. 18th 1836

Tartar Emetic Wine 2 gr to the oz is the preparation used
medium dose is 1/3
Medicinal uses Antimony sometimes salivates
It is giv in fevers & in almost all inflam. diseases
Inderesting fact = It cures inflam of veins when giv
in nauseating doses

Nicotiana Tabicum

Nov. 21st Vomiting is its most general effect It prostrates
the system Best applied to surface in form of
Colic poultice It relieves colic in a very happy manner
Tetanus has been cured by it
& Cholera Dr G M Clellan cured a case by this remedy
In debilitated persons it must be giv in small doses
Dose 1/3 to pint water
Dysentery Applied externally in form of decoction
Croup do do to throat
It also produces abortion in some animals

Lobelia Inflata

Its virtues reside in almost all parts of plant
It produces nausea vomiting great debility &c
It is one of our most valuable emetics
Asthma most valuable remedy It is caused by any
thing that obstructs the lungs
Table Spoonful of tincture at a dose has relieved it
It should be giv in infusion or tincture
Equal parts of Lobelia tincture & syrup of Squills
cures Acute bronchitis in the most happy manner

Blue Vitriol = Bi sulphate of Cop

Dose 5 to 15 gr It is prompt & does not produce
much debility
Antidote galls is the best antidote
Salts of copper are all poisonous

Emetics Nov. 22nd 1836

Mustard giv in dose of a teaspoonful largely diluted with water has the effect of producing vomiting
Horseradish, Inner bark of elder &c are good emetics
Emetics are instrumental chiefly in lessening the action of system
Em—— have 5 diff effects upon the system

Cathartics Nov 28th 1835

Nov. 28th
Drastic Elaterium, Eup

Active Jalap, Senna

Laxative sulphur

1st of Drastic Cathartics

Elaterium. It is contained in pods around seeds Insoluble in cold or warm water Dose of Clutterbucks prep 1/8 to 1/10 gr Powder of leaves
Elaterin Dose 1/2 to 1/6 gr
Recommended in dropsy In large doses it produces pain inflam inflammation Spasm Coma Convulsions
Rheumatism of Acute character = recommended

Croton Tiglium

oil of seeds is the part used It has a pale reddish brown colour It contains 45 parts of an acrid principle which is soluble in alcohol
Dose 1 gtt. It is one of the best rubefacients that
Medicinal you can use It may be giv in mucilage of
uses gum Arabic It should be giv in divided doses
Dropsy recommended in Cerate rubed up with gum arabic and applied to navel in quant of 6 drops

Euphorbia Lathyris whole plant

It has all the active prop of croton oil
giv rubed up with gum Arabic & sugar

Larkspur is an active poison

Nov. 28th ——— Cucumis Colocynthis

— Colocynthin Active principle
Medicinal uses } Palsy of extremities & bladder
offensive preparations Comps. Ex. Colocynth which may be given with calomel Dose 5 gr. to ℈ ʒ

Black Hellabore

It is a hydragogue drastic cathartic Not of much use

Aloes

Socotorine · Hepatic Cape aloes
It softens under the fingers
Cape Aloes commonly met with in market & is very good
It is the only one which we treated of
Nearly insoluble in water Alcohol is a good solvent
Medicinal uses } It operates strongly on rectum
Amenorrhea Habitual costiveness
Dose Medium dose 10 gr. It is one of the best purgatives in cases of debility attended with enlargement of abdomen
Tincture dose ½ to 1½ ʒ

December 1st

Scammony

Exceedingly drastic cathartic Aleppo scammony best
Dose 3 to 15 gr.

Gamboge

It is a drastic cathartic obtained from stalagmites Gam. combined with Gum Arabic
it has a good effect as purgative
Compound pills only official preps used

May-Apple Podophyllum Peltatum

Given in same dose as Jalap
Perennial plants should be gathered in winter before they flower Biennial plants during 2nd year while in flower
All the above articles are drastic in their effects
They should not be give when there is pain
or acid in stomach or bowels

Purgatives December 1st 1826

Active Cathartics or middle variety

Jalap.

Alcohol is prop. solvent may be combined with calomel or cream tartar

Medicinal uses — combined with cremortartar in teaspoonful doses is one of best purgatives in dropsy & disease of joint
Resin of Jalap = adulterated by guaiacin

Rheubarb

To be good it should be heavy & solid — Water is the solvent

Medicinal uses — Combined with aloes it forms best purgative in Dyspepsia cases
To relieve acidity it should combined with magnesia
Combined with aromatics valuable in gout
It tinges the urine of dark brown colour
Dose of 40 gr is less apt to gripe than 20 gr
Aromatic syrup of rheubarb is a good prep

Senna

It is adulterated with box leaves which may be known by apply ag heat — it causes the 2 plates of box leaf to separate
It is also adulterated with a heart shaped leaf
It is one of the most common purgatives in children

Capsicum Meritandica

It is a purgative of great power and used instead unsy & in same dose as senna

Dec^r 5th —— Cassia Fistula ——

In dose of an oz or more is an excelent purgative

—— Tamarinds ——

Dose same as last article

Peach A strong infusion of peach

2 ℥ to pint It prodyces an emetic & purgative effect

—— Olive Oil ——

Adulteration. It is obtained by expression

known by congealing at temperature of

Adulterated with linseed or poppy oil Dose ½ ℥

In poisoning from reptile you must treat the case scientifically. Examine the pulse If the the pulse is scarcely to be felt alcohol is the proper remedy If you rely upon the specifics that have been recommended your patient will surely die

Magnesia Dec 5th 1826

It suspends camphor & opium in water
Carbonate of magnesia is antidote to sulphuric acid
Pure magnesia is not prop to be giv in such case as it generates intense heat in uniting with S. Acid
Carbonate may be tested by adding vinegar when considerable effervescence will ensue

Dec 6 Sulp. A. has been known to kill in dose of 3
Oxalic acid known by sour taste & by crystals on adding Magnesia & by its taking away the stain of ink
Magnesia dissolved in carbonated water
It has been giv in various ways may be giv with equal parts of orange peel & giv in dose of table spoonful
Magnesia triturated
Adulterations chalk

Manna

Giv to children in dose of from 3 to ℈ 3

Blue Pill

They operate at a period of 10 or 12 hours

White & Black Mustard Dose is a table spoonful ev morning taken whole or a little water
Oil of butter is a valuable purgative

Diaphoretics Dec 23d 1826

Nitre Antimony Opium
Camphor may be giv with antimony Dose 3, 5, or 7 gr
It may be taken with warm Vinegar
combined with opium valuable in typhus
Common vinegar is valuable as a phlegmasic point of view combined with other medicines in treatment of febrile diseases
Adulteration with Sulphuric acid known by dipping Common Sage into it when it becomes offensive
Vinegar when giv alone when giv warm is a valuable sedative but its exhalations more valuable

Citric Acid Dec 23rd 1836

When taken alone is debilitating with the salts
It is one of the best debilitating diaphoretics
20 gr of potash sat by 15 gr Citric acid
— Amonia — by Citric acid &c
Sesqui carbonate of ammonia
10 gr with 2 gr of Nux vom give at night
Expectorants Diaphoretics Purgatives
Lytta &c act as diaphoretics Give in strong
tea ½ ℥ to ℔ water
Alcalescent Tabacco
Extract Sarsaparilla Dose 8 gr
Purges & vents & sometimes salivates
It may be given in cases in which oyster is not very
Daphne Mezereum
Ether applied it blisters the skin
℥ bark of root in 3 pts of water down to 2
Smilax Sarsaparilla
It produces an acrid impression on tongue which is
a test of its goodness
As a mild diaphoretic it will be found in all cases
where a diaphoretic is required Does not destroy
metals

Dec 25th Soda powders 25 Tartaric Acid & ℔ ½ of bi-carbonate of soda
put up in separate papers = They furnish a good substitute for soda water
Tartaric Acid is a constituent of seidlitz powders = 2℥ of tartrate of potash & soda (rochelle salt) & 2℈
of bi-carbonate of soda put up in a white paper & 35 gr tartaric acid contained in a blue one

Dec 30th 1836 Expectorants no specific in the class of expectorants

1836 Diuretics

Jan 5th 1837 Digitalis given in dose of 10 or 15 gtt every 2 or 3 h
Squill given in dose of 1 to 5 gr
Veratria Medicinal uses — Dropsy 1/6 to 1/4 gr
to ℥ of lard & rubbed in upon skin
Dose 3 1/12 gr

Riddles Jan 25th 1876

Why is buckwheat cake like a Caterpillar
Why is the letter I in the word Citizen like a Jews nose
When is a thing in Amsterdam in Rome it doth appear
Its twice in every moment not once in seven years
Christ never saw Washington seldom saw, what we see every day

Why are ladies like coach drivers?
Because their first object is to secure the (mails) (males)

Why by the law of retaliation have you a right to pick a pickpocket

I am a word of one sylable short & plain, which spells backwards & forwards the same it expresses the warmest sentiments fresh from the heart & to beauty lays principle claim

Why is a room full of married people like & empty room

Jan 5th Neutral Diuretics: those which neither increase or decrease the actions of heart & arteries

Carbonates of Potash & Soda

Spirits Ethers Nitrous Sweet Spirits of nitre

Given in dose of 1, 2 or 3 tea spoonfuls

Sulphuric & Nitric Acids

Dose 10 drops 3t d taken large quant of water & taken through a quill

Muriated tincture of Iron Dose 10 or 15 drops every 10 minutes until it produces nausea

Erigeron Heterophylund Dose gill of decoction

Iodine: Though it has other properties deserves a place among the diuretics It is dissolved in 7,000 parts of water When boiled in a solution of potash it forms the hydriodate of Potash

Iodoret of lead may be given in dose of 1/10 gr to begin with

Tincture of Iodine 10 gtt ¼ to ½ gr sufficient which contains 1 gr of iodine

Best its best given in form of Hy. of Potash with 1 gr of iodine dissolved in water & given in dose ½ gr in ½ to 1 gr dose

Hydriodate of potash dissolves in ½ the quant of water that iodine does & will keep in this way for 2 months & longer

Iodine — Jan. 5th. 1837

Iodine should not be giv in greater than ½ gr in course of day
in chronic diseases

Bath

5 gr to ℥ to oz lard is the prepations for ointment

Exhibit in moderate does it increases appetite & produces diuresis

Medicinal Use — Scrofula is often relieved by it Goitre Dropsy 1 gr iodine 8 gr. hydriodate of Potash in day=
I give ½ gr of Hydriodate dissolved in water in a day

Diet — Jan. 6th 1837

Man is omniverous Water Exercise & diet are three great Physicians

Soup is not so digestible as supposed

Fibrine — muscle is composed chiefly of fibrine. = 77 water + fibrine
17 = muscle There is only 2 8/10 of soluble in water. Therefore what is called Essence of beef is not nourishing

Gellatine a jelly — dashing made by being boiled by tanners

Albumen — specimen is the white of egg

Oil. composed of elain & stearine

Vegitable Elements

Fecula

Diet in relation to its nutritive qualities

animal food is the most nourishing =
Fresh beef & mutton must be digestible should be broiled & underdone.

Veal & pork all young meats, is tho' less digestible & at something less nourishing

Fibrine that must resemble meat made from vegitables Those which contain sugar are more digestible than the watery

Feculae is the chief ingredient in the tapioca sago
Starch is the same as feculae

Diet Jan 9th 1837

Pea & bean owe their nutritive qualities to Nat.
Beef Mutton must digestible & nourishing
Fowl Veal &c
Oysters a diet of oysters is debilitating
Fish is less nourishing than Flesh
Eggs — & oysters are not more nutritious than vegitable food
The diff kinds of fermented & spiritous liquors have the effect of ~~of~~ exciting digestion
Wines often become acid to remove which lead is put into it Sulphuretted hydrogen is the test
Individual articles
Milk
one of the most agreeable articles in certain diseases It contains but little nourishing Eg parts of skim water & milk
suits well the stomach When is still less nourishing
& is therefore a good remedy to deplete the system — Inflam
of stomach &c. J.G milk 1824
Chronic disease can be cured by diet alone
Jan 9th 1837 Rennet whey is the best diet in inflamatory diseases
Articles constituting low diet
1st Ising-glass It is almost pure gellatine = 98 in 100
It should be in the form of staple That obtains from the intestines is
Mucilage = Rice, arrow root, Sago are composed chiefly of
Rice 96 in 100
Chocolate adulterated with fat & farinaceous
Common salt
Pure Water contains nourishment
Nitrate silver Tartar emetic should be dissolved in pure water
Fresh rain water is quite pure & will answer all the purposes in place of distilled water
Honey is sometimes poisonous
Sugar for the purposes of pharmacy answers every purpose with honey
Sometimes adulterated by flower Known by dissolving it in water

Diet

Jan 9th 1837

Tea & coffee dispepticos should leave off both They use it to
Tea constipates & coffee does not
Tea is very low as nourishment but has considerable stimulant
and narcotic effects
Headache comes on in consequence of leaving off tea & coffee
& is owing to low action
Mushrooms one species is healthy & forms an agreeable nutri-
tious
crose red striated structure below
If they poison they should be thrown off by a vomit & a purge &
if the pulse be weak chart spirits &c
Indian Corn

Diet as a preventitive of disease

What will prevent will cure is a true maxim
Animal diet will cure intermittent fever
mutton beef & fowls therefore form a good preventive
Bark will also prevent ague

Jan 10th 1837

Oat meal gruel is a very easy
digestible
All kinds of salt long dried salted baked beef
are indigestible
Fecula in all its forms has a tendency to correct diarrhea
Cold water in commencement of summer sometimes produces
pain Cramps Convulsions &c
Constipation relieved by diet & exercise
solid food lying in bed to long wearing flannel next the
have a tendency to produce constipation
There that have a tendency to keep them open
watery saccharine acid bitter & oily
Brown bread pease pine apple in keeping bowels open
Mush & milk once or twice a day all have a tendency
to relieve it
Tomatoes change the stools black
Oysters & muscles where patient is convalescent
every week they should not be used

Notes Taken from Dr S Colhoun's Lectures on Diet Jan 12th 1837

Calmia Latifolia eaten by pheasant renders it poisonous & when taken into stomach reduces in a few hours the pulse down to 40

Leprosy cured by meat of turtle which shows that a low diet will cure this disease

Jan 12th 1837 Diet as a Restorative of Disease

Beef mutton Black meats found restore the strength more rapidly than any other diet

Mutton is the most digestible of all kinds of food

Preparation of food

Roasting renders meats tender

Baking also confines the juices Broiling is the best way of prepering it Slightly boiled meat is digestible

gruel oat 1 to 3 water mix & boil it in pint water

Antacids Jan 13th 1837

Those who drink spirits are seldom subject to it if they take plenty of exercise

In general all indigestible substances produce it vegitable food is liable to produced it Animal food is not

Muriatic is secreted during digestion & Acetic acid in gastric juice

Sund potato soda

Carbonate of Potash or com potash By passing through lime it is freed from acid

Bicarbonate of Potash Saleratus both carbonate & bicarbonate are used to correct acidity

Carbonates of potash & soda united with pure alkali have a good effect in correcting the stomach

Sometimes stimulating gums as ammoniac is used with these substances

Ammonia aqua 20 or 30 gtt

Lime Jan. 13th 1837

Used in form of lime water or carbonate of lime = Com. Chalk
Chalk 1℥ land. 1½ ℥ G Arabic 1℥ water 8℥
Charcoal is a good corrector of acidity
Mercury rubed up with magnesia is good Anthelm

Astringents Jan 16th 1837

Vegetable Astringents Tanic acid is the astringent principle It unites with oxide of antimony & tartar emetic & is therefore its antidote
Vinegar is no antidote as formerly supposed
Tanic acid is to astringents what gumme is to cinchona
Medicinal Uses } Has the effect of arresting hemorrhage
They act as Stimulants upon the gen system

Oaks — white oak black oak &c

Mineral Astringents

Acetate or Sugar of Lead
Weak solution 6 gr to ℥ water Strong 12 gr to ℥
Collyrs used in strength of from 1 to 2 gr
Dose 1 gr to ½ gr Poison
In large doses it produces inflam of stomach
Painters Printers will apply to you Wash hands before meals change clothes preq & when there is a tendency to astringents give castor oil

Antidotes Common Epsom Salts is perhaps the best antidote
Jan. 19th Alum or Sulphat alumine et potasse
10 gr every 2 hours It is by no means poisonous
In irritation of mucous membrane it is deleterious
2℥ in pt milk prepartion for alum whey

Alum 5 gr
Nutmeg 10 gr } 3 t. d.
Ep bark 10 gr

2 or 3 gr in 1½ oz collyrs

Sulphas Lined

Adulterated with iron copper & lead = Sulphuric Acid test

Astringents Jan 19

Collyra = 1 or 2 gr to oz water

Sulphate of Copper

3 gr- twice a day Sugar an antidote to cop - it files
It is not an antidote Ferrocyanate of Potash may be
a valuable antidote Iron fillings

Sulphuric Acid

It is one of the best rem in fever at that period when it is doubtful whether that fever requires stimulants or not
Dose 10 gtt 3 t.d. Antidote magnesia
Vegitable Astringents & vegetable bitters & tonics are as a general rule given in the dose of from 10 gr to ʒ ij

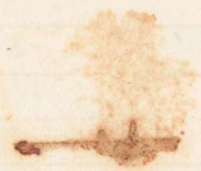
Tonics Columbo

In cases of simple dyspepsia give a blue pill at night & in morning a wine glass full of infusion of Columbo Gentian Quassia &c

Gentian

Phosphorus breath Tremulous motion of hand blood shot & staring eyes Weak knees smacking of the lips as if the person was tasting something Short dry cough Their moral habits are bad

Stimulants Jan 20th.



Notes Taken from Dr. S. McClellan's Lectures

on

Obstetrics & Diseases of Women & Children

Notes taken from Dr. Dunglison's Lectures on Physiology

1836
Nov. 16th

Sympathies are
of three kinds 1st general 2nd continuous
3rd Contiguous Sympathy
sympathies are transfered to membranes of analagous structure
Rheumatic inflam of heart may exist without pain
Stomach sympathizes with Uterus during pregnancy
If you apply child to breast soon after birth it brings on after pains
Sympathies preg. become developed during disease
Sympathy of imitation
Abortion sometimes the consequence of labour observed in an illict
Complexity of organization renders them the more susceptible of inflamation

Nov 17th 1 Hypertrophy or augmentation of function
2 Diminution
3 perversion of function
4 Suspension of the action for a time
5 Annihilation
Disease of stomach is very frequent
Disease of liver is very frequently secondary
Nov. 18 Stomach & heart more liable to disease than liver & spleen
Change in vital properties is felt by change in structure of the tissue or organ
In ??? cases that have the appearance of debility are attended by increased action

Habit & sensibility
Nov 21st The power of feeling & of moving responsive to such feeling
Functions the action of an organ under the influence of its vital properties
They are divided into Animal Natural & generation

Nervous System

Nov 22nd Nervous system is divided into Cerebro-spinal axis & ganglionic systems of nerves

1 Regular { All the spinal & one cerebral viz { 5th pair, Suboccipital, 7 cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar & 6 sacral

2 Irregular or Superadded { 3rd 4th & 6th to the eye; 7th to the face; 9th tongue; Glosso-pharyngeal to pharynx; Pneumogastric to the larynx heart, lungs & stomach; Phrenic to the diaphragm; Spinal Accessory to the muscles of the shoulder; External respiratory to the ~~muscles~~ of out side of chest

1 Special sensibility { Olfactory, Optic, Lingual branch of 5th pair, Auditory

2 General Sensibility { 5th pair, Spinal nerves (posterior roots)

3 Voluntary motors { Spinal nerves (anter. roots), Common oculo-muscular, External oculo-muscular, Hypoglossal

4 Instinctive motors or respiratory nerves of Sir C. Bell { Pathetic, facial, Glosso-pharyngeal, pneumogastric & spinal accessory

5 Of vital association & nutrition { Filaments & plexuses of the Ganglionic System

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Nov 25th 1856

First link in the chain of fever is derangement in functions of organic nervous system

2nd Alterations in secretions 3rd derangement in sanguiferous system

Nov 29th

Respiration

There is a kind of respiration going on by skin

Body contains 32,000lbs from principle of air

Dec 7th Syncope have the effect of purifying the blood

Hematosis = blood making

I believe that atmospheric air enters into Circulation

Carbonic acid is formed in the blood

Quant. of air consumed & quant of carbonic acid giv of

Dec 8th Can you decide in a court of justice independent of circumstantial evidence that the individual was either hanged drowned by mechanical impediment or by irrespirable gases You cannot distinguish one of these modes from the other

Insufflation is the best means to restore an asphyxiated person

No water enters into stomach except while individual is drowning or after putrefaction has taken place

Circulation

In case of hemorrhage from lacerated vein you should not allow the patient to drink freely of very thin fluids keep patient of light food & allow him acids that will increase the blood

Sulphuric Acid Sp. Gr. blood 1080

Increased the Sp grav. is sometimes 1022

Dec 12th Polyemia or Plethora

Anaemia less quant of blood than natural we mean a smaller quant of blood as well as poorer that is it will be found in red particles

Brought on sometimes by excessive blood letting

Serum consists of albumen with salts

Sp. Gr. 1027 in health

Circulation Dec^{r} 12th 1836

When pericardium is inflamed it produces a sound like crackling leather
Healthy quant of liquid in pericardium There may be
2 oz without disease Usual quant teaspoonfull

Notes taken from Dr. Revere's Lectures on Practice of Medicine

Nov. 5th Theory & Practice of Medicine divided into

Physiology. Pathology. Therapeutics

Physiology that branch of science which treats of the functions of the living animal body & of the powers by which these functions are exercised

Pathology the doctrine of diseases

Therapeutics that branch of medicine which treats of the operation of the different means for curing diseases & of the application of these means

Temperaments or more properly Constitutions

Forms of constitutions they are the Robust placid & 2. scrofulous

Robust persons all who habitually enjoy good health & whose muscles feel firm under pressure

2nd class their configuration is such as to indicate a delicate habit the muscles when grasped feell soft

3 Class their complexions are usually fair, hair very light eyes also very light upper lip is protuberant body is of a delicate build

Scrofulous persons are not necessarily diseased

constitutions are sometimes hereditary

Inhabitants who live in cold & damp situations are especially prone to scrofulous constitutions affecting

2 methods of treating diseases viz Expectant & Active

Expectant mode consists mealy in the removal of causes which produce the disease &

Active treat consists in the administration of medicines &c

Idiosyncracy A peculiarity of constitution observed in a few individuals from particular agents

Diathesis Any particular state of the body

Classification of the Organs & functions

They are Arranged into Animal functions which consist of sensation thought & voluntary motion Vital - they are Digestion, Respiration, Circulation & nutrition Natural & the Generative functions

November 9th Bichats Classification of the functions is into the Nutritive functions - digestion respiration Circulation & nutrition 2nd the functions of relation 3rd the generative functions

Excitability - Example When a child is born & respiration does not take place, by applying a little cold water or brandy to the ~~Chest~~ & cause the lungs to expand This excitement is owing to excitability of system

Excitement the effects of the stimuli acting upon the excitability Every organ & texture has its peculiar excitability & its appropriate Stimulus

Diagnosis the science which delivers the signs by which a disease may be distinguished from another disease

Prognosis The foretelling the events of diseases from particular symptoms

The Distinctive Characters of Disease

Inflamation There are but 4 textures which do not inflame viz hair nails epidermis & enamel

Definition a local disease in which there is an accumulation of blood in part with a deranged state not only capillaries but also of all the other textures which go to make up the part & is attended with pain redness increased heat redness & tumefaction

Mode of distinguishing inflamation in internal parts When we have superadded to pain a morbid sensibility in the part sometimes with a tumefaction & a derangement of functions of the system you may be assured of inflam in part

There is generally a symptomatic fever

Causes of Inflamation Predisposing & Exciting

most common causes of local inflam

Changes of temperature heat when much above 100 ℉ cantharides turpentine gums Arsenic corrosive sublimate mechanical injuries

Terminations of inflamation 7 terminations Resolution with or without change of structure 2 adhesion 3 formation of false membrane 4 Effusion 5 Suppuration 6 Ulceration 7th Gangrene

Nov. Inflamation

1st Of resolution without change of structure
Termination in Gangrene
Constitutional symptoms of mortification A sudden alteration of pain in the part, features are very much contracted there is great appearance of distress pulse becomes frequent & weak subsultus tendinum singultus

Modifications of Inflamation
Divided by pathologists into acute & chronic inflamation
Chronic inflam. It is gen. attended with an increased secretion from the part
It is frequently the result of Acute inflamation
We are the creatures of habit Habit is the cause of many chronic inflamations Hence to cure them we must ~~substitute~~ be regular in our habits

Treatment of Acute Inflamation
A suitable regimen is 1 of the most effective modes of treating inflamation consists in a proper confinement suitable diet

A tiphlogistic articles of diet consist of decoctions & infusions of vegitables substances as Rice water, Barley water, bread water gum water Apple water &c. & of sago tapioca arrow root

Active Treat
Blood letting next mode of treating acute local inflamations
Pulse is our best guide
Frequency of pulse in health is the number of beats in a given time
during 1st year 110 beats in a minute 2nd year 90 to 100
3rd year from 100 to 108 70 to 75 is average frequency of pulse in adult
Pulse is increased 5 beats in a minute on being raised from a horizontal posture
10 Modifications of pulse 1st A strong 2nd weak
3rd frequent 4 slow 5th a hard & 6th a Soft pulse
7th a full pulse & 8th a small pulse 9th an irregular or intermitting pulse & 10th an irritable pulse

Nov 19th 1st Strong pulse if no other modifications of pulse does not occur is no indication of disease
It is found in individuals of a robust & plethoric habit ~~who~~ those who use plenty of exercise in open air

2 Weak pulse more circumstance of weakness not to be regarded as indicating disease occurs in individuals of delicate constitutions pulse may readily compressed which indicates the weakness weak pulse habitually of 120 indicates some organic disease

3 Frequent pulse when more than 85 When above 115 & ~~patient~~ is not owing to idiosyncracy there is some organic affection

4 Slow pulse when less than 65 in erect & 60 in horizontal posture Unless owing to idiosyncracy where it is habitual indicates disease almost invariably owing to some derangement in digestive organs Pulse is at once very seldom low & weak

5 Hard or tense pulse - corded pulse Indicative of some local disease Coats of arteries appears contracted It is mostly more frequent than natural but seldom above 115 mostly from 90 to 115

6 Soft pulse when full & of natural frequency is pulse of health

*5th Small or thready pulse Not an uncommon modification of pulse It is to be taken as an indication of disease Artery appears to be constricted in calibre & feels thready It is most frequently in acute inflamation of serous membranes Generally of peritoneum

9th Irregular or intermittent pulse very often arises from disease in or about the heart It is to be regarded as an indications of some local disease going on in some part

10 Irritable pulse Occurs in the progress of many acute diseases It is probably always more frequent than in a state of health It is hard or utterly impossible to distinguish it from a hard bleeding pulse without previous history of case It is frequent in hemorrhages also in blood letting where it has been carried to two great an extent

*7th A full pulse used in contra distinction to a small pulse

Blood letting in treatment of Acute Local inflamation
It is the most powerful remedy in the treatment

Mode of performing the operation of blood letting
Should have all things ready - basins 2 or 3 cups a couple of bandages piece of lint Glass of water or a little vinegar & hartshorne
200 30 oz blood is a full bleeding 40 oz is a large blood letting for a stout young man

Inflamation

Effects of cathartics in treatment of acute local inflamation
besides their evacuent effects they produce revulsive applications
The Kinds to be employed There are 3 kinds of ~~purgatives~~ cathartics
Laxatives manna, magnesia, Extract Bettanut, supertartrate of
potash, aloes, sulphur blue mass
Purgatives C. Jalapa. C scammonia Ol. Resina S. Soda. S. Magnesia
As a general rule these are the best in treat of inflamation
Drastic cathartics Gamboge, Croton oil, mandica Elaterium White
& black helabore Coycunthidis pulpa They are used only when
we wish to produce very powerful effects
Antimonials in treatment of acute local inflamation Their most
obvious effects is to produce diaphoresis
Tartrate of Antimony is best preparation of antimony
Pulvis Antimonialis or James' Powder when properly prepared
it is a most excellent preparation /
It is seldom found good as obtained from shops
~~Refrigeration~~ in treat of Acute Local inflamation
Blisters are undoubtedly the best They (blisters) have a stimulating
effect on the organs of organic life

Rheumatism is divided into the Acute & Chronic

form Acute Rheumatism
fever gen. precedes the inflamation pulse is small, hard, & frequent
at commencement when fever 1st begins there is wandering
pains ~~true~~ after a while the pain becomes fixed It generally
attacks l of large joints Fibrous textures is the parts effected
Sometimes it involves the whole of the muscles of organic life
Characters of pulse after pulse becomes bounding, full, & hard
Blood is of a highly inflamatory character Urine is always of a
high colour Sometimes the inflam. takes place before the fever
It sometimes extends to the organs of organic life by metastasis
Terminations It has no determinate course Generally terminates
by a gelatinous effusion
Causes By far the greater number of cases arise from cold & moisture
There is a predisposition existing in some individuals which is gen.
erally hereditary

November 30th — Acute Rheumatism

Most characteristic symptoms is that it attacks the fibrous textures
At most frequently occurs in middle period of life & in winter & spring
Treatment It is a sthenic or phlogistic disease
Blood letting is in the greater majority of cases proper
In common we ought to bleed freely & fairly
Purgatives It should operate freely - strong infusion of senna with cardamon seeds to which may be added a little S. magnesia
Diaphoretics Spirits of Minderi may be giv freely as a diaphoretic
Colchicum Autumnale is a valuable remedy It may be giv in form of vinous infusion of seeds

Formula
- Sulph. magnesia 2ℨ
- Carbonate — 1-
- Water 1℥

Vinous infusion 20 to 30 gtt

It produces diaphoresis & Keeps bowels open
Gallate of veratria is the active principle of colchicum
¼ to ½ gr is equal to 20 or 30 drops of vinous infusion
Many of organic affections of heart are caused by translation of Rheumatism
Opium nothing is to be gained by giving opium in any form in early part of treatment until you have depleted fairly When giv the dose should be large - 4 or 5 gr combined with calomel
Chronic Rheumatism generally the sequele of acute stage
All the symp. exist in a less severe degree than in the acute form
It attaches itself to some particular part from which it is with difficulty removed when you can remove it you may very often effect a cure Paralysis from rheumatism very seldom remains long
Treatment Remedies are generally essentially diff from those used in acute form
Local blood letting sometimes required
Remedies internal & external 1st Guiacum is a pungent stimulating aromatic It may be called a laxative Ammoniated tincture of Guiac. is 1 of best remedies It should be giv with milk in as large doses as Stomach can bear
Oleum Terbinthina still better remedy Best remedy I have ever employed Should be giv pretty freely In large doses it acts on bowels urethra & kidneys It may be giv in Rheumatism even where it partakes of acute form

December 1st **Rheumatism** 1835

Formula { Opium Peburthina 1 3 / Honey 3 3 / Water 5 3 } Table spoonfull 3 or 4 times daily

When it is brought on by exposure after ptyalism Decoction of Sarsaparilla in large doses have failed

Calomel so as to produce ptyalism sometimes removes it after the remedies

It should be giv. at night

Formula { Calomel 40 gr / Opium 30 gr / T. Emetic 5 gr } 20 parts 1 every night

External Applications when it attacks deep seated parts

should use cupping followed by counter irritation connected with alternating them successively Plaster of Pix Burgundica in lumbago

Simple Inflamation of

1st Simple Inflamation of Different textures of brain

& of blood sent out from heart goes to brain

The pulse is not to be taken as a guide to inflamation of brain

In present state of our knowledge we cannot tell what texture of brain is affected Inflamation is apt to travel from 1 texture to th diff. texture

Symptoms are same whether it exists in membranes or parenchyma

They are of most frequent occurrence in childhood

Perebrity Inflamation occurring within cranium

Modifications of inflamation

1st Phrenitis Idiopathic It is of very rare occurrence

Most common causes Accidents inflicted on head Great & sun irritating applications metastasis Alcoholic liquors

Character & Symptoms Fever & delerium & generally terminating in 4 or 5 days

Loss of appetite thirst disturbed sleep, severe symptoms fever patient feels as if a band of iron was tied around the head ringing in ears in 1st period eye is dull & heavy in 2nd stage eye becomes brilliant & sparkling As symptomatic fever increases pulse increases Spontaneous vomiting takes place bowels are unusually active & that it is necessary to have recourse to drastic cathartics Intellectual functions in progress become furious There is now furious delerium By 4th or 5th day fever begins to subside Evidently connected with great exhaustion

Cerebritis Dec 8th 1835

Patient has a profound sleep pulse sometimes becomes natural
They denote that desolution is at hand paralysis of 1 side
generally preceeds death

Meningitis or Hydrocephalus It occurs at all periods of life
At 1st puts on a form that is not at all alarming It most frequently
occurs in childhood especially while child is cutting teeth
Appearances of stools They resemble parsley generally relieves by 1st visit by giving
a purgative & by scarifying the gums sometimes however it continues
Somnolency frequently occurs child sleeps almost continually
1st serious cause of alarm is spontaneous vomiting Perhaps it will
occur once an hour even while child sleeping without its waking
It consists of bile There is no longer any doubt that inflamation of brain
exists Dilitation of pupil is a frequent symptom Sometimes the
symptoms are very insidious & are hardly observed by a common observer
as being any thing serious & Convulsions Coma & death generally follow
you are not always to find evidences of disorganization

Another Modification of Cerebritis very frequently found in young children
Sometimes it is congenital & sometimes the result of accident
It is of a more chronic character than forma variety effusion occurs gradually
3rd Form of Cerebritis arising from purulent discharges from ears
One of the most common sources of inflamation of brain
4th Modification Softening of brain Ramollessement du cerveau
5th modifications of inflamation of brain connected with tubercles They are
generally found in persons of a scrofulous constitution Frequently connected
with tubercles of lungs Diff in size from size of a millet seed to that
of a pullets egg This modification of Cerebritis is often of long duration
It usually terminates with symptoms of acute inflamation

Prognosis in all the modifications of cerebritis are unfavorable
If we can detect the disease in the early stages & adopt & energetic treatment
we may cure a great number

Diagnosis headache when complicated with other symptoms as vertigo
intolerance of light & sound vomiting Spontaneous bilious vomiting
pulse is no diagnostic symp of itself It ranges from 50 to 120 in
course of a few days character of stools not to be relied upon generally
resemble parsley Coma convulsions & paralysis when other symps exist
are the most diagnostic signs

Cerebritis Dec 10th 1835

Treat. of inflam of brain When you have satisfied yourself that cerebritis exists, you must use the most highly antiphlogistic treatment you should bleed to the greatest extent Some recommend opening the jugular vein When it has been carried as far as allowable then should bleed locally Cathartics Drastic cathartics should be had recourse to when stomach is not to irritable - In this case we should give large doses of calomel say 20 gr When the irritation is relieved should give senna tea Scammony in less irritable states of stomach may be giv in combination with calomel When these meant fails should use croton oil in dose of from 3 to 5 drops Cold applications most convenient mode is to take an ox bladder partly filled with iced water more powerful mode is to apply cold water by means of a napkin most powerful effects can be produced by pouring from a spout Among local applications are blisters very valuable in latter stages Mercury carried to extent of inducing Ptyalism When given in large doses it keeps up purging It is here only that it is useful Tartrate of Antimony where it can be born given in large doses it is a very valuable remedy

Rachialgitis Inflamation within spinal cavity

I mean to include under this terms all the modifications of inflamation Spinal marrow may be affected with all those morbid affections which have been observed in the brain

I shall consider all the Inflamatory affections under 3 heads

1st Inflamatory affections where the seat of the disease is known by the symptoms & also by post mortem examinations Symptoms of inflamation of medulla or membrane occurs in every age & sex both sexes more frequently in females & generally after the age of puberty

There is a morbid sensation in the part under pressure

The pains will shoot around the body in direction of the nerves

If it occur in the dorsal vertebra there will be morbid sensations in the epigastrum In some instances the whole of the vertebral column will be affected It will cause violent spasms in the muscles of voluntary muscles Sometimes there is a complete loss of both sensation & voluntary motion In cases of this kind there is more or less symptomatic fever In violent cases the bowels are obstinately constipated as a general rule Causes Sometimes the result of cold Injuries &c

Rachialgitis December 7th 1835

2nd Class. That is where the symptoms exist but where we have no demonstrative proof on account of patients getting well If there is morbid sensibility in the part under pressure together with disordered functions of the cord you may be sure that inflamation exists in the part To make pressure you should begin at upper vertebra The neurosis as chorea tetanus &c have their seat in medulla spinalis

Dorsal vertebra especially 3rd & 4th are often found tender (in hysteria) under pressure Pain generally shoots around to left mamma

Treatment of inflam. of medulla spinalis The remedies are few, simple & obvious In a great proportion of cases the disease is local in which case the treatment should be local

General rem. are required when constitutional symptoms exist

Local Blood letting is generally required Indeed it is almost the indispensible counter Irritation Plaster of Burgundy pitch sprinkled over with ℈ Emetic is the best It is in the main quite adequate If these fail moxa & the caustic issues should be tried

Sometimes it is more effectual to apply cupping to side of spine while counter irritating applications are made to the other Among other remedies it is sometimes necessary to confine patient to horizontal posture Patient should be restricted to the strictest antiphlogistic diet & regimen In some cases ℈ doses of the carbonate of iron is very useful

I now proceed to speak of some of the Neurosis

Hysteria Paroxysm of Hysteria Sometimes it comes on in a sudden & unexpected manner Hysterical symptoms generally precede Patient will weep & cry for a time then perhaps she will burst out into a fit of laughter They frequently alternate Another symptom is globus hystericus after it appears the patient will have a fit

It occurs in females most frequently between the ages of 20 & 45

It generally terminates by a copious discharge of limpid urine It most frequently occurs in delicate females It is generally connected with some derangement of catamenial discharge Sometimes it puts on the character of a fit of apoplexy Most frequently however it assumes the character of a convulsion

It sometimes becomes of a chronic character There is generally pain on left side It is gen. connected with tenderness of dorsal vertebra with pain shooting around into breast There is frequently palpitation of heart

Neurosis Hysteria Decem 15th 1835

Treatment Where paroxysm is violent if there is general excitement should resort to a moderate bleeding & then give an emetic We must tend to the state of the spine, to the digestive organs & to the functions of the ureters Physician should not show any alarm in treat of a paroxysm as the patient is sometimes alive to his behaviour in some cases

Chorea Sanctivites nearly resembles hysteria Distinctive character is a twitching of some of the voluntary muscles

Epilepsy

Treatment strictest regimen & diet & vegitable diet Nitrate of silver Spirits of turpentine very valuable remedy

Catalepsy

Phlegmasia of the Respiratory Organs

Decem 22nd 1835

Catarrh 2 varieties catarrhus simplex & Catarrhus Epidemicus

1st Catarrhus Simplex It is the mildest form of inflamation in the parts It may often be cured by giving even the most diffusible stimuli hence the adage stuff a cold & starve a fever

Most common exciting cause is changes of temperature

When the functions of an organ are increased the more liable it is to disease

Catarrhus Epidemicus or Influenza It most frequently occurs in cold & variable seasons It occasionally puts on a very favourable character It seems to be brought about by certain morbific causes that exists in the atmosphere Symptoms they are the same as in simple catarrh only more violent Most inclines to attack middle aged persons

Treatment In the milder cases of catarrh very little is to be done Person should avoid exposure take less food than natural & use some mild purgative Bloodletting is a valuable remedy in some epidemic catarrhs Gen all that is required is to avoid the exciting cause & use some mild purgative

Palati Tonsilitis Cynanche Tonsilitis

Symptoms difficulty in swallowing owing to the stiffness & enlarged tonsils voice becomes altered It is by no means an alarming disease Sometimes the parts suppurate It is sometimes propagated to the cellular membrane so that the parts become very much swelled — Fever

Treatment In mild cases all that is necessary is to avoid exposure use an antiphlogistic diet & a purgative medicine In violent cases decided treat is required

Decem. 29th 1835

Laryngitis

Cynanche Laryngea

I shall consider Laryngitis under 2 distinct heads 1st as it appears in children 2nd as it appears in adults although they occur in same structures yet they diff in some particulars owing to the different degrees of development of Larynx

Causes It most frequently occurs in winter & spring & in low & damp situations

Symptoms It most frequently occurs in night Cough is of a very peculiar character It has been compared to the barking of a young dog voice indicates the same degree of hoarseness as the cough

In early periods of disease it is almost entirely local

It comes on gradually Febrile symptoms gradually increase Inflamation is seldom confined entirely to the Larynx Ordinary period occupied by disease is from 2 to 5 days

It is obviously divisible into 3 stages

1st The forming stage that is where the disease is purely local no symptomatic fever existing 2nd Stage commences with the symptomatic fever 3rd Stage where there is a formation of false membrane

1st Stage Characterized by absence of fever, a peculiar cough difficulty of breathing & a slight hoarseness of the voice

2nd Stage Where all former symptoms in a more violent degree & symptomatic fever is present

3rd Stage Where we find respiration croupine & stridulous with a sensation as if the patient was breathing through a narrow tube & countenance becoming purple it indicates the formation of false membrane

Diagnosis It is a strongly marked disease generally easily to be distinguished It is apt to become complicated with measles

Treat of Croup It is very apparent

If we treat it in the 1st stage we may almost certainly cure it

1st remedy Emetics in early stages watery solution of tartrate of antimony 2 gr may be given to a child at a dose Should use the strictest antiphlogistic diet May give calomel in dose of 8 or 10 gr to evacuate bowels if Emetic does not produce that effect in 2 hours Having produced cathartic effects should keep down phlogistic state of system 30 or 40 d of a solution of Tartar antimony in proportion 4 gr to oz water Dr Rush seldom found it necessary to bleed in this stage

2nd stage When called to a case in 2nd Stage & emetic is not the 1st remedy Blood letting should precede all other remedies Sometimes as in case of very young children it becomes necessary to bleed from external jugular As a gen. rule 3 or 4 oz of blood should be taken from a child 2 or 3 yrs old Blisters, warm baths Calomel - It should not be relied upon as a main remedy

Laryngitis

December 30th 1835

3rd Stage occasionally leaches, warm bath Polygala senega Last resort is bronchotomy which holds out only a faint hope

Laryngitis as it occurs in Adults It is of rare occurrence It does not gen. begin like croup in children It gen. begins like pallato tonsilites gradually lapsing downwards into Larynx Cough is of a sharp whistling sound It is generally attended with severe pain about thyroid cartilage Generally speaking it terminates about 2nd day It seldom extends beyond the larynx

Laryngitis in adult is more violent & dangerous than croup in child Treatment great principle is same as in the treatment of croup as it occurs in children Blood letting generally & locally Nauseating doses of tartar emetic blisters &c Bronholotomy is more likely to succeed in Laryngitis of adults than children because in these the inflamation generally extends through the ramifications of the bronchea

Phlegmasia of the textures of the organs contained within the Thorax

Acute Bronchitis

Inflamation of mucus membrane lining 1st stage Bronchial

It is one of the most common diseases in all parts of U States occurs most frequently in winter & Spring

It usually begins like a common catarrh in fact it is often brought on by frequent attacks of catarrhs

Cough comes on in paroxysms There is generally some soreness felt on coughing Cough is wheezing Whenever patient is exposed to sudden change of temperature a fit of coughing comes on Sputa is gen thin & acrid One of most frequent symptoms is pain in head especially when a fit of coughing comes on

There is uniformly disordered functions of digestive organs

Urine is gen. turbid small in quantity & high colored Pulse is small & frequent Though high inflamatory symptoms are present as flushed face & There is an uneasiness gen felt about precordial region but no distinct pain patient generally has a fit of coughing on going to bed Can lay on either side About 4 or 5th day About 4th or 5th day expectoration changes & becomes more copious which if it continues to increase becomes unfavorable In favorable cases when expectoration becomes free the symptoms begin to abate When inflamatory symptoms are most severe the pulse is small & frequent A moderate general blood letting in early stage is beneficial

Bronchitis Jan. 5th 1836

Acute Bronchitis characterized by great oppresion & tightness in the breast headache greatly aggravated on coughing General prostration of system
Treatment It requires great delicacy of management Disease is highly phlogistic General Bloodletting ought to be practiced though with great caution & only in early stage After expectoration takes place gen. bloodletting ought not to be employed Should bleed from a small orifice & only to the extent of 10 or 12 ℥
Antimonials are among the most useful remedies It may be carried to the extent of inducing vomiting At same time should allow the free use of demulcent drinks After expectoration has occured tartar E. should no longer be used Emetics are however required occasionally in children = Squills
Cathartics cannot be used as freely in pulmonic as other diseases
milder purgatives best Blistering is a valuable means
Opium Injurious in early stages It may be used after expectoration has taken place The mind becomes exhalted as the corporeal powers become weakened
Diet & regimen They must be strictly antiphlogistic

Chronic Bronchitis

Following is gen its course
Patient has a cough especially in morning on waking Expectoration is viscid & yellowish It is of a globular form Patient eats a moderate breakfast at dinner appetite is capricous In afternoon patient becomes weary Patient is very sensitive to changes of air patient becomes emaciated pulse feble & frequent The mind becomes exhalted as the corporeal powers becomes weakened most prominent symptoms cough & copious expectoration Hectic fever generally supervenes
Post mortem appearances The lungs do not collapse
Treatment General Blood letting very few cases that require it It being generally attended with great debility Only cases which it is where there is hemorrhage from lungs
Local Bloodletting useful in treatment of chronic bronchitis
Counter irritation Blisters, setons & issues &c
Emetics are occasionally required Ex Specac 1 gr Ipecac 5 gr powdered {mustard
Expectorants not beneficial Wine of seeds of colchicum useful Ex Balsam Copeive I have never seen it do good in treat of C. B.
Mercury so as to produce slight salivation is a very important remedy

Bronchitis

Jan. 5th 1837

Mercury It should be giv in small doses

Formula
Calomel 12 gr
P. opium 12 gr
— Iquill 8 —
T. Antimony 2 gr
} divide into 12 pills

Take a pill at night on going to bed

Calomel is the medicine from which the pill receives its efficacy

Sulphate of Quinine sometimes useful 1 gr with ½ to ¼ gr

p. opium may be giv. 3 or 4 t. d.

Night sweats best relieved by Acid and Tinct. Cinchonicum Aromaticum

Diet & Regimen Diet should consist of farinaceous articles & milk

Drink, water Should guard against changes of temperature

Pneumonitis

Inflamation of the parenchyma of Lungs

Acute & Chronic

1st Acute Pneumonitis It comes on with a smart symptomatic fever accompanied with pain in some part of chest Respiration is short & hurried attended with a sense of anxiety about precordia Patient is but little inclined to indulge in speaking as it increases the pain Respiration is increased in diff so that the patient is unable to lie down Face is pale & eyes suffused Expectoration at 1st is scanty It is bloody Expectoration is uniformly of a red colour = most pathognomonic symptom In advanced stage expectoration is only streaked with blood Pulse is excited It is frequent, hard, & tense. Tongue is cov with a white fur There is complete inappetency, Thirst Blood is uniformly cupped & buffy Delirium occurring is an unfavorable symptom Percussion & mediate & mediate auscultations are a valuable means of examination Hepatization results from a deposition of coagulating lymph When both lungs are involved the case is rapid in its progress It may terminate Hepatization odema Suppuration or gangrene

Caused— It may occur at any period of life but more freq. after puberty up to 45 Those persons who inhale irritating substances into lungs are liable to it most frequent in cold damp weather & winter & spring measles freq. fol by Pneumonitis It has occured as often as 20 times in same individual

Treatment Blood letting always to be practiced in its treatment Should bleed from large orifice & carry it near to syncope Should be fol. by some purative Sometimes necessary to bleed a 2nd time in course of 10 or 12 h. T. Antimony very valuable in treat 1 gr ev 2 h. increasing the dose Blisters &c

* Most characteristic symptom Fixed, obtuse, circumscribed pain Expectoration being intimately mixed with blood

Chronic Pneumonitis sequele of catarh & Pneumonitis &c

In A. Pneumonitis where patient appears convalescent but the pulse continues frequent say from 90 to 100 it indicates a termination in chronic Pneumonitis
Mind is often as much exhalted as in chronic Bronchitis
Cough is freq. attended with mucus expectoration mixed with blood
Patient becomes emaciated Percupion & Auscultation are valuable means in forming a correct diagnosis It is manifestly owing to hepatization of lungs When unconnected with tubercles it is not nepssarily fatal We may fairly hope to save the patient when by percupion & auscultation we discover the locality we should cup over the part also use counter irritation over part as blisters. pustulations &c
Mercury so as to produce slight ptyalism very beneficial
Diet & regimen Patient should live upon a vegetable & milk diet
Should avoid exposure & also use exercise in carriage

Pleuritis January 7th 1836

Acute & chronic — Acute Pleuritis freq. connected with Pneumonitis & Bronchitis Symptoms are generally strongly marked
A severe pain generally confined to side of lungs It mostly occurs in lower portions of lungs pain much aggravated on taking a full inspiration &c &c
Expectoration has nothing remarkable about it It occurs most freq. in persons with narrow chests & in those liable to catarrhs (bronchitis)
One attack seems to be somewhat a preventative of a 2nd attack
Treat. In regard to treat. very little req. to be said Blood letting should be to as great an extent as in the treat. of A. Pneumonitis T. Emetic should be freely used vesication of great importance
Chronic Bronchitis Pleuritis the vital energies soon become broken down by frequent relapses Effusion occurs Countenance be comes bloated & livid Patient cannot lie in horizontal posture When instead of serous effusion matter becomes effused the symp. are all aggravated
Treat. It does not differ essentially in treatment from other chronic inflammations of chest

Phthisis Pulmonalis It is not to be considered as one of the Phlegmasiæ

Tubercles 2 most general forms which they assume 1st Where they exist in distinct granular masses They seldom exceed the size of a cherry stone When they have arrived at this size they become softened in centre & continue to soften until they become completely softened & are then expectorated Tubercles develope themselves most early in upper part of lungs It is not at all uncommon to find excavation in lungs so large that you can introduce whole fist Tubercles are the products of inflam

Phthisis Pulmonalis that class of chronic cases attended with cough emaciation hectic fever &c & upon examination after death tubercles are found in the lungs

Prominent distinctive features of the disease

Cough generally speaking cough is the most troublesome symptom Sometimes it is almost wholly absent

Expectoration at 1st scanty At later period of disease it increases in quant & becomes of yellow colour owing to tubercles being expectorated

Hemoptysis is the expectoration of a large quant. of blood Sometimes it is small in quant. & is coughed up with the mucus It is a strong indication of Phthisis Pulmonalis

Pain not so an invariable symptom as is supposed by many When it does occur it is by tubercles irritating pleura

Hectic fever is the most uniform symp of Phthisis

Another symptom is lesion of stomach occurring in course of disease The stomach becomes excessively painful Diarrhea is almost an invariable symptom in latter stages of Phthisis

Diagnosis before stethescope had come into use the diagnosis was inconclusive There is no dependence to be put in chemical or other tests Vomicæ are nothing more than large tubercular masses which sometimes bursts & become expectorated Cases of this kind we may be sure that tubercles exist in lungs

Galloping Consumption owing to a large number of tubercles being developed at once so that expectoration of tubercles takes place so profusely that the patient is destroyed in a short time The lungs being unable to perform their office

Stethescope is almost valuable assistant in forming our diagnosis (the question

The hope of affecting a cure is in the present state of our knowledge is out of

Laryngeal Phthisis It is an inflamation of mucus membrane of Larynx attended with a thickened condition of its structure There exists an irritation about the Larynx with cough, difficulty of speech sometimes a complete loss of voice Difficult expectoration owing to muscles about Larynx being affected

Causes of Phthisis Pulmonalis Sometimes acquired

It occurs more frequently in women than men It is freq. transmitted from parent to offspring Cold & damp climate mechanical irritations

Treatment of Phesis Pulmonalis Jan 1836

Bleeding may sometimes be employed as in Hemoptysis As a general rule it is improper
Sulphate of Copper so as to produce nausea has been recommended where Hemoptysis occurs also sugar of lead nitrate of Potash &c
The tendency of these remedies is to depress the system
When tubercles are beginning to be expectorated there is a danger of system being too much depressed
Counter Irritation Setons, Issues, moxa, actual cautery very useful remedies where there is pain existing
Among the remedies spoken of as specifics are
Digitalis Purpurea It is worthless in treatment of Phesis
Mercurial remedies their use instead of curing increases the development of tubercles
Prussic Sea air Chlorine & Iodine gases they all fail to be of any use

Phlegmasia of the organs contained within cavity of Thorax Abdomen Jan 18th 1836

Gastritis or inflamation of mucus membrane of stomach
Frequently occur in connection with asthenic affections of mouth
Symptoms They are not striking A sense of pain & heat about epigastric region appetite is impaired generally lost Thirst tongue covered with a thick fur with a red apex & edges Great pain often felt after taking cold drinks almost every thing that is taken into stomach is vomited up pulse is frequent & small countenance is haggard & anxious mind querilous As an Idiopathic disease it is uncommon 1 in 100 patients
In progress of many acute diseases the stomach & bowels most frequently inflamed
occasionally met with in all ages in all both sexes & in every climate but most frequently in hot seasons & in hot climates
All the organs have a state of increased state of excitement in hot weather
Chronic Gastritis frequently compounded with dyspepsia
Treatment Expectant method chiefly to be relied upon as all drugs have a tendency to produce irritation
In selection of diet should chose those remedies that are antiphlogistic & soothing as vegitable decoctions & infusions Barley water rice water acidulated with lemon juice mucilages of gum arabic &c Gums are the most strictly antiphlogistic & at same time the most soothing &c
Enemeta should be given together with some Cathartic medicine as calomel

Most common symptoms are pain & morbid sensibility in Epigastrium Loss of appetite nausea & vomiting

Blood Letting — General Blood letting sometimes required.

Local Blood letting as there is not much symptomatic fever is gen preferable

Counter Irritation very valuable as dry cupping Synapisms blisters &c

Emetic a mild emetic where there are symptoms of impurities in stomach

Copious draughts of amomile tea

Inflamation of Intestinal Canal Jan 26th 1830

Dysentery Character Causes Symptoms Termination Prognosis Treatment It is a phlogistic disease

Blood letting should be employed freely It is not a disease which we should expect to cure by a copious bleeding but it gives efficacy to other remedies

Cupping also a valuable remedy

Cathartics Castor oil best purgative Next best is supertartrate of potash

In dose of ½ℨ every 4 or 5 hours until it purges

Mercury so as to produce slight Ptyalism is a valuable rem. in treat of Acute dysentery especially of warm climates

Rest in horizontal posture should be rigidly enjoined

Abstinence all important demulcent drinks may be freely allowed

Opium when restored to it should be given in large doses 2 or 3 gr doses

Emetics in some cases very valuable Blisters are of no use

Cholera Morbus

It differs essentially from Cholera Asphyxia It occurs in every part of U.S. but most frequently towards South & West generally most rife the August & September when nights become cool

Symptoms 1st place it generally occurs at night & quite unexpectedly to patient Individual goes to bed without indisposition & is wakened up with derangement of digestive aparatus such as nausea with a disposition to go to stool There is a feculent evacuation Feculent matter from bowels Vomiting takes place in a short time Discharges continue to increase Stools after it are very watery

Pulse is seldom excited in any period of the disease

Treatment It is in some rare instances connected with local inflamation which will modify treat.

1st object the morbid secretion & sooth the System If any undigested food remains we should remove the irritating cause effectually before we use any other treatment by giving a tablespoonful of com salt or a little mustard

Opium It may be given in the form of black drop in large doses 30 or even 40 drops or little sugar Sometimes it is best given in solid form to prevent it from being thrown up & patient should not be allowed any drink for a time

Cholera Morbus Jan. 22nd 1836

Irritating Applications Sinapisms best Heat should be applied to extremities & body wraped up in warm blankets Should not leave the patient as the time of action is short When opium is used freely it seems to act almost like a specific It is the chief & great resource on any of the diffusible stimuli Having stopped the discharge little remains to be done Allow the patient only a small quant. of drink at a time In 6 or 8 h after vomiting & purging you may give a dose of Calomel or Castor oil will generally succeed in producing copious feculent discharges

Cholera Asphyxia

History of the origin of Cholera It originated at Gashaud on the Ganges near Calcutta in India in the month of August 1817
It arrived at Moscow in 1830 Reached Quebec in the month of June 1832 60,000,000 of people or upwards are supposed to have died off this disease before it reached the U S

Premonitory Symptoms as they occurred in U S
Stomach & bowels are indisposed The vulgar would say "I do there is a rumbling in my guts" Diarrhea occurs very early in complaint generally
Vomiting also occurs early in complaint Disease tolerably manageable at this period of disease which may be considered as 1st stage
Sometimes the patient is seized at once without any premonitory symptoms
2nd Stage may be supposed to begin when decided vomiting & purging occurs
After 2 or 3 discharges they resemble rice water Features shrink Skin becomes of a leaden hue Extremities become cold Copious perspiration breaks out over body
Pulse is soon lost at wrist One of the most characteristic symptoms is loss of elasticity of skin If you pinch it up it remains in this condition Ends of fingers of purple hue
Lips blue Tongue gen. clean It looks & feels like the tongue in a dead person
Breath is cold Superadded are cramps of extremities & abdominal muscles Loss of voice
Mind is seldom much disturbed Considerable time before death The heart acts very feebly
Lungs have lost their function Bile, Urine & even tears cease to be secreted
From commencement the thirst is intolerable Epigastrium hot When drink is given it is almost immediately rejected It is properly called the stage of collapse
Among the remarkable symptoms is a change of the voice
3rd Stage If patient survives 2nd stage or the stage of collapse the patient may recover
The pulse returns at wrist discharges become mixed with bile Urine begins to be secreted
2nd attack seldom occurs in same epidemic

Cholera Asphyxia Jan. 25th 1836

Causes We now very little about the cause of disease & especially cholera
3 opinions prevail as to cause of cholera 1st Attributed to some peculiar change
in the electrical condition of the atmosphere 2nd To Contagion
& 3rd To some unknown substance floating about in atmosphere
In some way or other it does poses the power of multiplying itself

Treatment of Cholera

considered under 4 Stages 1st Premonitory 2nd stage when vomiting & purging
takes place 3rd " stage of collapse & 4th Stage of reaction
Premonitory Stage If taken at this period there is nothing alarming
The remedies are of the simplest kind & consisting there is nothing but 2 or 3 gecal
evacuations Should remain quiet in horizontal position live on animal diet
take a gr of calomel in combination with a gr or 2 of Rhubarb or 4 or 5 gr blue Pill
so as to alter the evacuations from bowels Such simple remedies will at once restore the
patient to health A few drops of Camphor will almost constantly relieve the rumbling
noise of stomach & bowels
2nd Stage 1st thing perhaps that is taken notice of is ~~nausea~~ & vomiting & purging
The hazardous period has begun Blood letting decidedly pernicious in treat.
of cholera as it occurred in Phila Free use of opium & the diffusible stimuli
have been gradually laid aside They are now restored to in a more measured form
Calomel What the Treat should be
When rice water discharges have commenced 1st remedy one of the milder emetics
as mustard or com Salt Sinapisms to epigastrium Warm applications
to preserve the animal heat Irritability of stomach having been somewhat allayed
may give calomel Formula { Calomel 1/3, Opium 12 gr, Camphor 12 gr } divide into 12 pills & give 1 every hour
If the case still grows worse you should change the treatment

{ Phlorate of Potash 8 gr, Super Carbonate of Soda 1/3, Com Salt 1/2 scruple, Rapid water 4 3. } dose 1 table spoonfull every hour

This mixture has the effect of checking vomiting in some instances
Another Formula also recommended as very beneficial { Super C. Soda 1/2 gum Arabic 1/2 Loaf sugar 1/2 Seltzer water 8 oz } 3 or 4 oz to be taken every hour

Tartrate of Antimony as a remedy not more successful than most other remedies that have been tried

Cholera Asphyxias Jan 29th 1836

Treatment of 3rd Stage or the stage of collapse

Artificial heat some persons say the temperature of the body is below that of surrounding objects

Wrapping patient up in warm blankets also by applying hot bricks or by means of hot steam Great emphasis laid on stimulating frictions more especially in N York Enemeta consisting of saline rem or terpentine Injections into the veins is the most certain remedy of bringing about reaction It may be blood or salt & water Dr G. McClellan injected 72 z water with 3 z salt into the veins of an old woman who was apparently in articulo mortis & thereby brought about reaction

4th Stage or stage of reaction The fever is of a typhoid character A great number die after reaction has taken place

Fever February 1st 1836

Idiopathic fever Def: All those acute diseases in which there is a general disorder of all the functions of the body without any obvious local inflamation existing as a cause

Predisposing cause of Intermittent & Remittent fever is Malaria = produced by the process of decomposition of organized bodies What are the circumstances under which Intermittent & Remittent occur They occur most frequently in low & marshy situations In some parts of the country the people are exempt from them though they are surrounded by low & marshy situations These facts go to show that we have not arrived at the true cause of these diseases It appears that something else is required besides the decomposition of animal & vegitable substances The inferior animals are not affected by these fevers

Physical Properties of Malaria It is a ponderable body & exists in an aeriform state next physical prop is that it is manifestly absorbed by salt water

February 3rd 1836 only known predisposing cause of Intermittent & Remittent fevers is malaria They seldom occur on Eastern continent Living body becomes accustomed to Malaria in some degree Youth or a robust constitution is no protection from miasmatic diseases The time at which it produces its effects on system depends upon susceptibility of system & the concentration of the malaria

Next subject of inquiry Intermittent fever

Intermittent Fever

February 3rd 1836

In 1st place it is emphatically a disease of whole system
Rigors, increased heat & increase in frequency of pulse is characteristic of disease various Chronic affections are the consequences of this disease
In 1st place one of the most remarkable characters of the disease is its periodicity Intermission is complete in many instances
It is divided by Pathologists at present into Simple & Malignant
Malignant form puts on very diff aspects
Simple Intermittents are divided according to diff periods at which they occur into Quotidians Tertians & Quartans &c
Some writers assert that it occasionally arises from other causes than malaria as worms They only act as occasional exciting cause when patient has been exposed to malaria Only Known Predisposing cause is malaria
They occur most frequ. in Spring & Autumn If they occur in spring they are called vernal if in Autumn they are called Autumnal agues
An ague occurring as early as July is generally mild Vernal agues are the mildest if left to themselves have a tency to get well
With respect to paroxysm
Usually divided into 3 stages viz cold, hot & sweating stages
Patient is attacked with heaviness & yawning Coldness generally begins about the back feels as if water was running down back Chillness sometimes begins in extremities The nails appear purple
Chills appear to spread in waves over the body There is an appearance of goose flesh pain in various parts of body & great distress of mind
Shivering takes place sometimes very violent Cold stage generally lasts about 2h pulse is very much diminished in volume & force
Respiration is difficult there is a sensation of thirst with a burning heat internally There is pain extending around from spine to abdomen
Urine is small in quant & high coloured When cold stage is terminating the symp become mitigated the pulse now begins to act with greater force
Respiration becomes full vital energies begin to act with preternatural vigor Skin becomes red the sensation of heat is restored the temperature sometimes rises very high great thirst, throbbing of carotids In children epistaxis is very liable to occur during hot stage patient is very restless tossing about from side of bed to other
3rd Stage or Sweating Stage as soon as sweat breaks out the symp begin gradually to disappear pulse becomes natural

Intermittent Fever — February 3rd 1835

The urine becomes large in quantity & deposits a lateritious sediment on standing
The patient is quite well during intermissions Appetite is gen. somewhat impaired Usual duration of paroxysm is from 5 to 8h
Intervals are generally free from fever Though the patient experiences some degree of derangement in health When the disease returns at an earlier period of the day than at former attacks it is said to be anticipating & is unfavorable
Postponing when it occurs at a later hour in day which is a favorable circumstance
February 4th Quotidians are more unmanageable than quartans
There are certain periodical diseases which have been called masked agues
Certain other diseases occur periodically as Gout Epilepsy &c
Malignant Intermittents They are exceedingly irregular Sometimes reaction does not take place or the cold stage may last a great length of time
Comatose variety The patient becomes drowsy
Delerious form Closely allied to the other forms
Next modification is the sweating malignant Intermittent
sweat is poured out from every pore The patient becomes cold There is a remarkable tendency to fainting
Peripneumonic variety Paroxysm is usually very protracted
Gastric malignant There is violent pain in stomach There is a constant tendency to fainting Intermittents occurring in aged persons dangerous
Gastric & Enteretic affections are very common where the disease is protracted
Among the sequele none is more common than hepatic affections Tumefaction of the liver & spleen are very common even in mild cases
Relapses are very frequent in intermittents No advantage is derived from allowing intermittents to run on a certain number of paroxysms Epilepsy & cutaneous affections have been cured by them
Post mortem Appearances Congestion of internal organs very com appearance
Treatment of Intermittents Something remarkable in regard to treatment
Some people suppose that the disease produces longevity By others it is looked upon with absolute horror It is cured by the most opposite treatment
With so many guides pointing out different modes of treatment it is hard to chose the right course to be persued Custom disarms a disease of its terror
In many cases they are mild & will get well of themselves

Therapeutic Remedies are divided into general & specific
1st direct your attention to the general state of the health

Intermittent Fever February 5th 1836

Treatment Treatment during the paroxysm & also during the intermission

During the Fit of simple intermittent very little requires to be done but it is otherwise in the malignant form All the diffusible stimuli must be restored to

Treatment during intermission Sometimes it is necessary to premise general bloodletting Also recommended in cold stage Recently been revived by Dr Mackintosh I would use it in certain cases most proper time is during intermission Opium has also been employed in 1st stage It is undoubtedly a good remedy giv in dose of 1 gr an hour before the return of parxy Emetics have also been advised before & also during the cold stage It is a harsh remedy in cold stage Best used in cold climates They may be employed with advantage during intermissions Ipecac in combination with calomel is best (20 gr with 2 of calomel)

Cathartics should be kept up during intermission

With respect to the specific treatment

Peruvian Bark or Cinchona The most efficacious remedy we posses Dose 13 repeated as often as the stomach will bear

Sulphate of Quinine is generally to be preferd to any other preparation Best given in solution in water When objected to by mouth it may be given in form of Enemata

Sulph. Quinine	16 gr	teaspoonful ev 2 or 3 h
Dilu. Acid	16 gtt	each of which contains about
Aq. Dest	1 ℥	2 gr Sulph. Quinine

A new mode is to remove the skin & apply an ointment composed of 6 gr Sulph. Q with 3 lard Another preparation of Quinine is the Hydro ferro cyanate of Quinine Not aware that it can be procured in this country 2. 3 or even 8 gr may be given in course of 24 h Next specific is Fowlers solution of arseniate of Potash Dose for adult 10 d Mercury Sulphate Zinc Sulphas Cupri. Tartar Emetic Super tartrate of Potash Iodonides as Decoctions of sarsaparilla &c

Remitting Fever February 6th 1836

In N. Ameri. latitudes the miasmatic diseases are gen. mild they put on their most malignant form in southern states It arises from same cause as intermittent fever Intermittents & Remittents are in some way or other produced by decomposition of animal & vegetable matter They are divided into Simple & Malignant Remittents

1st Simple Remittent fever very frequently fatal

Simple Remittent Fever — February 9th 1836

It is the most common disease in this Country

Treatment It is a highly phlogistic disease There exists a great tendency to the production of local inflamations in diff. organs

Blood-letting is the sheet anchor of our hopes It should always be employed It should be freely used

Should next evacuate the bowels When you have accomplished the evacuations of the bowels you have made a considerable stride towards effecting a cure

Kind of purgatives to be employed Calomel & jalap aa 10 gr - Rush I. prefer calomel alone It will be retained better than any other medicine

Should allow the patient very little drink at time To palliate thirst may hold a little cold water in mouth May give 4 or 5 gr every hour or two until 30 or 40 gr have been taken Purging not produced may give Sulphas Magnesia

Having once succeeded in reducing the pulse & evacuating the bowels you should give small doses of calomel so as to produce slight Ptyalism — 4 or 5 gr & 3 or 5 h.

& cold Cathartics prejudicial Should use the strictest antiphlogistic diet & regimen

Diet should be restricted to &c also allow a little Seltzer water

Bark should not be given until complete remission has taken place

As few medicines as possible should be used in the treatment

Malignant Bilious. or Yellow Fever — Feb 9th

It arises from indications of same predisposing cause as Intermittent & Remittent / Predisposing cause the same as in Intermittent & Remittent fever — Malaria

When it occurs early It is a sign that it will prove very fatal Sometimes it occurs as early as June seldom earlier than August When occurs Epidemically it is called Yellow fever but when it attacks only a few individuals it is considered only as a severe attack of Bilious Remittent

Prophylaxis Should make no essential change in habits

Treatment I consider it a phlogistic disease & use Antiphlogistic means Should be governed by same General principles as in treatment of Remittents

Bloodletting is a most admirable remedy

Purgatives of active kind are to be prefered Should obtain free discharges Calomel should constitute the principle ingredient & should be used freely

Set it up by giving Sulphas magnesia

Ptyalism after the depletion sometimes proves critical in the disease

Emetics seldom used since the time of Dr Rush

Sometimes beneficial to use gentle emetic - Ipecac

Cold Affusions during the stage of reaction generally used in this country by giving 2 qts

Stimulation they will bear larger doses of stimulents in this disease than any other

Continued Fever February 13th 1836

Distinguished from Intermittents & Remittents by their not regulating
from Malaria & by their not coming on in paroxysms but being continuous
May continue for a longer or shorter time when they terminate in a crisis
Exacerbation occurs about 7 P.M. in evening
At commencement of a continued fever all the organs of the body are deranged
They generally occur during the cold months
Three modifications of fever Synocha Synochus & Typhus
Synocha an inflamatory fever Typhus is opposed to Synocha in all its forms
1st Synocha is an uncommon type in vernacular tongue called inflamatory fever
Sometimes the fever continues but 24h very mildest of the Adynamic fevers.
Causes There does not appear to be any predisposing cause It is found
almost uniformly in robust persons Any sudden shock given to the system may
produce the disease Atmospheric changes hope, fear
Found at all seasons and all climates most frequently in northern climates
It will disappear almost as abruptly in some cases as it began
Treatment nothing peculiar about it It is phlogistic & of course by antiphlogistics
It is brought about by transient causes Therefore nothing required but the mildest
treatment Treatment depends upon general principles

Next of which I shall speak is Typhus
Predisposing Cause It is the most common of the infectious diseases
It arises from a combination of accidental circumstances & also
It arises from persons laboring under the disease
When individuals are confined in crowded & ill ventilated apartments persons
going there are apt to attract the Typhus fever
Is it generated by the decomposition of animal substances Effluvium
arising from the human body is supposed to be more deleterious than that from
other animals Unless they are not in a very concentrated form they are not
injurious to health
Where there is an infectious disease should use free ventilations avoid inhaling
the breath of the patient & should keep out of the current of air as it comes from
patient & give the attendants the same direction Clothes about the patient
should be frequently changed & immediately put in tub of cold water
Fumigations vinegar is valuable Nitric acid Chlorine
Nitric acid for sick chamber is best Should place it in diff parts of room

Typhus Fever February 16th 1836

Characters of Typhus more especially a disease of cold climates
Not so common in this country as in the northern part of Europe Though
it does occasionally occur in some.

Symptoms Classify it as you please but still the disease is typhus
There are 3 distinct stages 1 Stage of oppression 2 stage of excitement
& 3rd stage of collapse

1st stage or stage of oppression It for the most part approaches very gradually
1st general langour disinclination to move about The mind is generally disturbed
as well as body Countenance generally pale haggard & dull slight chills in diff parts
of body digestive organs more or less impaired tongue slimy & relaxed
it recieves the impression of teeth It generally continues from 2 to 4 days
2nd stage or Stage of excitement In many instances the temperature rises
much above natural Appetite is entirely lost Inextinguishable thirst
an exacerbation takes place generally about 7 or 8 o.c in evening & continues until morning
There is exacerbations & remissions ev 24h They continue with more or less
severity for 7 or 8 days when the stage of relaps or the
3rd Stage occurs patient becomes much emaciated mortification apt to occur
in the parts upon which patients lie pulse becomes weak & very frequent
Articulation becomes difficult & imperfect patient lies upon back & has a tendency
to slip down in bed Character of secretions about gums & lips They become of a dirty
yellow colour Teeth becomes sordes Sensorial functions The patient thinks
he sees something before his eyes Supervention of twitching of the muscles is an the
indication of great debility there is sometimes coffa grumi vomiting difficulty of
swallowing fluids discharges take place unconsciously
Petechiæ occur They resemble a mahogany colour & are raw with a smooth skin
February 17th 1836 There is no disease in which there is so close an approximation
between life & death as in this & yet the patient recovers

In a majority of cases local inflamations does not exist
Though in many cases symptoms of inflamations does exist in some of the organs
Brain is often the seat of Inflamation Not so apt to occur in respiratory papers
It mostly attacks the parenchyma of lungs Local inflamations supervening on
typhus are very dangerous Local inflamation of mucus membrane of Stomach &c
of frequent occurrence Liver is occasionally the seat of inflamation though
rarely Sometimes congestions occurs in liver They very often terminate in inflamation
Typhus does undoubtedly sometimes exist & yet there is no local inflamation
in any cause of disease

J Bowne

Post mortem Appearances Most common appearance is ulceration of Glans of Payer

Synochus Fever

I shall make only a few remarks upon it

It is the common fever of cold climates not however limited to cold climates
It is intermediate between Synocha & Typhus In common language it is
called typhus & also by many in the profession
I know of no line of demarkation only the mode of their origin by which I can be distinguished from the other
Genuine Typhus invariably arises from Infection } be exposed
Synochus arises from mere accidental circumstances to which all are liable to
as Cold Moisture Debachery &c &c

Treatment of Synochus & Typhus

We can mitigate the symptoms of Typhus & curtail the disease
Its tendency is to break down the constitution system
In 1st or Depressed Stage our object is to bring about reaction
Should place the patient, in a spacious & well ventilated apartment, in bed
How shall we bring about reaction 2 modes 1st by diffusible stimuli
They are gen injurious Where it is excessive we are obliged to resort to them
An emetic is generally the best remedy - Tartar Emetic preferable either alone
or in combination with calomel It is desirable to produce catharsis at same time
when prostration is not great
2nd Stage or Stage of Excitement There is a great tendency to congestion } inflamation
Blood letting is an appropriate remedy for treat of both Synochus & Typhus
when cautiously used & at proper period In advanced period of 2nd stage
it is necessary to bleed if inflamation occurs in an important organ
must proceed with great caution If brain becomes inflamed should also apply cold
Purgatives are almost invariably employed during stage of excitement
20 or 30 gr calomel fol. by cream tart senna
Cold Effusion It is one of the effective remedies Manner to be practiced
Patient taken from bed & cold water poured on patient from head to feet or
by wrapping patient up in wet blanket Avoid using it where there is to be inflam
of any extent Pulse falls in freq. heat reduced, patient falls to sleep &c
3rd Stage Stage of collapse Indicated by falling of temperature &c
Sometimes impossible without trying the effect of stimuli to tell when it is proper that
they should be administered

Notes taken from Dr. J. Revere's Lectures on Practice of Medicine 1836

Nov 14th

Inflamation — Nails, hair, epidermis, enamel, are the only parts which are not susceptible of inflam. Distinctive characters of inflam - pain redness heat & tumefaction

Redness is always present in inflamation. Redness may or may not be an evidence of inflam. after death. Patients in the article of death almost always lie on back.

Heat It constitutes a remarkable phenomena of inflam. Is the inflamed part hotter than blood at heart. As far as direct experiment goes it is not.

Tumefaction - Last then.

When it takes place in internal parts these symp do not come under our cognisance.

Pain is not sufficient indication to inflam. internal parts. If there is superadded morbid sensibility & tumefaction & derangement of function you may be sure that inflam. exists. Symptomatic fever is another circumstance which serves to confirm your opinion. Change in blood itself is an important circumstance in local inflam. When the phenomena the life of blood becomes colourless which constitutes the buffy coat. It also has a cupped appearance.

Nov. 15th

Causes of Inflamation. Predisposing & Exciting causes. Alteration of temperature most common exciting cause of local inflam. Remedy suppression of perspiration is a frequent cause of local inflamation. Heat above 98° F if continued for any length of time produces inflamation. Poisons taken internally. Epidemic influences. Morbid poisons -

Inflamation Nov. 15th 1836

Termination of Inflam. 1st Resolution with or without change of structure
2 Adhesion
3 Formation of False membrane
4 Tropical Effusion
5 Suppuration
6 Ulceration
7 Gangrene or mortification

Resolution It is the Aject of Physicians to bring about resolution without change of structure Individual may suffer death from change of structure

Adhesion Direct union of two opposite surfaces without the intervention of false membrane

Nov 16th

Formation of False membranes It takes place most frequently in serous membranes occasionally it takes place by means membranes as in Croup & inflam of bowels

Tropical Effusion It also occurs most freq. in serous membranes

Suppuration It is in some instances a desirable termination pain becomes diminished redness subsides & the tumor points

When it occurs in internal parts pain becomes less it becomes throbbing chilliness weight &c

Pus is a thick yellowish fluid without odour & of a mawkish taste

Nitrate of ammonia coagulates pus but not albumen

Ulceration A pt to take place in human structures solution of a continuity of a part attended with loss of substance

Gangrene It is sometimes the result of high degree of inflam but not always

pain subsides or ceases dull burning

Inflam of parts apt to terminate in gangrene

Caused by blisters is apt to terminate in

Gangrene in young or old persons or in feble debilitated subjects

Nov. 17th "

Inflamation

Gangrene — When inflam of lungs terminates in gangrene it is indicated by fetor of breath

Constitutional Symp — 1st place char of pain becomes altered & sometimes there is an entire cessation of pain Countenance changed It is peculiarly pallid great diff of deglutition surface becomes cold cold perspiration breaks out singultus subsultus tendinum low muttering delirium Patient dies comatose

Causes — sometimes owing an epidemic influence of atmosphere said in some instances to be produced in Germany &c by the spurred rye

Modifications of Inflamation

Acute & Chronic inflam.

1st Chronic Inflam — when it takes place in the viscera it is very insidious in its progress symp. are very obscure In by far the greater number of cases it is the result of acute inflamation

We are the creatures of habit

Force of habit influences the organs &c

Nov. 18th

Subacute inflam. — meant to impart a particular disease between acute & chronic inflam Ex Bronchitis

Congestion — a plethoric state or over distention of the blood vessels of a part

Treatment — Suitable Diet & Regimen must constitute the basis of our treatment

Diet — Antiphl & phlogistic articles of diet (we merely mean a diet which contains very little nutriment veg decoctions & infusions

toast & Barley water Gum water & subacid drinks

Arrow root barley oat meal made

Inflamation Nov 18th 1836

Blood letting is the most powerful rem in the treat of acute inflam—

Modifications of the pulse—— Frequent pulse
1st year 110 2nd 90 to 100 3rd yr 90 to 108
3rd to 7 yr it grad comes down to 80
70 to 75 natural frequency of pulse in adult
As gen rule it is more freq in disease than in health
Irregularity of pulse no indication of disease——

Rules in feeling pulse 1st observe force of pulse by compreping it
1st strong & the weak.

1st Strong pulse It exists in healthy ~~system~~ where persons
exercise in open air
2 Weak It exists in delicate persons who take little exer
It is no indication of disease when of natural freq
It is known by degree of compressibility of pulse
When pulse is as high as 120 & you may be sure a
disease exists
Whereas

Nov 21st

3. Frequent pulse generally speaking it is found in all diseases
when pulse is upwards of 95 it may be called a freq.
4 Slow when not owing to Idiosyncrasy it is an indication
of disease
When less than 65 in standing & 60 in horizontal
it is called a slow pulse
Slow pulse is attended with fullness
It is gen owing to derangement of digestive function
& is mostly relieved by a brisk cathartic & a little abstinence
5 Hard, tense or bleeding, indicates an unsound condition
of system There is strongly marked intervals of 24 hr day
It gen ranges from 90 to 110
It is with the exception of freq & slow p the most early
6 Full & soft p when natural in peg is the pulse of health
It is the most favourable indication in the course of
disease

Inflamation Nov. 21st 1836

Small or thready it is the very reverse of 6th modification sensation is that the artery feels constringed & very apt to occur in inflam of serous membranes It is always a hard pulse

& Intermitting or irreg. pulse Apt to occur in diseases of heart Superveniation in progress of acute disease = danger

Irritable It resembles very much a hard pulse It is known by looking into previous history of case

Blood-letting It is the most powerful & effective remedy in treat. of acute inflam

Young children & old persons will not bear the effects of blood letting as well as middle aged persons

Nov. 22nd Mode of performing the operation of blood letting Have all things ready a tourniquet 2 cups 2 bandages 1½ yds. roll of linnen basin 2 cups & a glass of water little hartshorn

Bold & decisive blood letting in Acute inflam should be practiced If faintness is produced before we have drawn a sufficient quant place your finger upon orifice & place the patient in a horizontal position with slackening the bandage when faintness has been relieved go on to bleed again

Repitition is to be determined by all the circumstances of the case If pulse at 10 or 12 remains hard pain continues & the local inflam is still going on bleed again Pulse cannot be relied upon but you must take into consideration all the circumstances of the case

20 oz of blood is a free bleeding in a good constitution
30 oz — large —

Nov. 23rd Local Blood-letting When there is no constitutional fever local blood letting is now preferable to general blood letting It has more effect in stopping local inflam than general blood letting even when carried to much greater extent

Inflamation Nov 23d 1836

Cupping & leaching compared
We are obliged to use one or the other according to part from which we are obliged to detract blood
Where we can conveniently use cups they are preferable as they attended with considerable counter irritation
Immoderate detractions of blood whether spontaneous or otherwise It will be fol. by an irritable pulse & if the bleeding be still persisted in the symptoms will be exasperated = Flushed face heat of skin throbing & pain in head great throbing of carotids &

1st Case was a Medical man who recieved bad injury from horse falling on him Had 3 ribs fractured When reaction took place 16 ℥ blood 12 leeches to temples When he got home 16 ℥ more was taken he was bled again & again When on 3rd day 120 ℥ blood had been taken The symptoms on 8th day was great throbing of carotids

2 Case In this case the gentlemen received Patient was attacked by pain in orbit to eye he was a vigorous young man about 27 yrs of age He was bled freely active cathartic & copious diaphoretic On 2nd day he was bled again to amount of 16 ℥ in consequence of pain returning & on 4th day appeared perfectly well When he left on some business & pain returned

Nov. 24th. Effect of Cathartics in treat of Acute Local inflamations & increase
They act by evacuate the bowels, change the secretions of the intestines & also produce a derivative effect from superior to inferior parts of body
Some operate very mild as
They are Laxative, drastic Drastic cathartics
Drastic Cathartics gamboge Jelatenous

Antimonials in treatment of acute local inflam

Inflamation Nov 24th 1836

Antimonials in treat of acute & acute inflam They are very powerful in subduing it Among the preparations used the tartar Emetic & pulvis antimonialis are

Tartar

This

James Powder

Blisters

They stimulate the organs of organic life said to increase the sensorial powers I believe that it has very little effect on them — J Revere

Nov. 25th Blister if properly prepared should produce its application in course of from 4 to 6 hours

Nov. 28th Pathological anatomy of inflam as it occurs in diff. textures

Rheumatism — Rheumatic fever

Acute & Chronic forms

Acute Rh is attended with fever It is attended with rigor & flushes

Gen character attacks the fibrous textures periosteum pericardium &c capsular & cartilaginous ligaments muscles all the serous membranes & causes pain & suppures quickly in heart another striking

pulse is gen. small yet it is frequent & hard In commencement it is attended with wandering pains & then it will seize upon some particular part — periosteum, muscles, tendons In some cases every muscle of voluntary motion pulse as disease proceeds becomes expanded Blood assumes a buffed & cupped appearance Perspiration is often copious & acid Urine is uniformly high coloured attended with a deposite of lateritious sediment

Rheumatism Nov. 28th 1836

Fever generally precedes the fixed pain
Char. is its tendency to shift its situation
It has a disposition to shift from 1 part to another
Free use of lancet combined with warm bath have a great tendency to produce metastasis
Nov. 29th Neurodynia Inflammation of intercostal mus.
You will constantly meeting with in practice
Terminations. There is no disposition to come to a crisis
It is most irregular sometimes it commences in violent form & suddenly terminates favourably
It rarely terminates in suppuration ulceration Gangrene
It occasionally terminates in suppuration again in ulcera & not unfrequently in caries of bone
Most common mode is a gelatinous effusion of joint & tendy
When once an individual has suffered the attacks predisposition
Causes Alternations of temperature Moisture
Predisposing. Hereditary by being once attacked a predisposition remains Mercury increases susceptibility In these cases it most frequ attacks periosteum
occurs most freq in Winter & Spring & more freq. in males than females in plethoric individuals & at the middle periods of life

Treatment — Gen principles = It is eminently a phlogistic
Nov. 30th disease Blood-letting is to be employed in the early stages 16 to 20 ℥ average quant for 1st bleeding
Purgatives Infusion Senna with cardamon seeds 1½ this may be added ℈ Magnesia should not give purgatives in evening & give pulvis antimonialis 5 or 6 gr every 2 or 3 h. & use pediluvium in evening Spiritus Mindereri may also be given do as to assist in producing diaphoresis warm bath has also been used to produce do
On 2nd day if symp. not mitigated bleed again fol. by cathartics If it has not been exhibited on 1st day
3rd. Bleeding a 3rd time is as per as allowable

Tartar Emetic — It should be giv in large dose = 1 gr
Warm baths in conjunction with blood letting will occasionally cure the disease

Rheumatism Nov 30th 1886

warm baths has a great tendency to produce metastasis
Metastasis to the heart is the most freq. cause of organic disease of heart only way in which Tartar emetic is allowable is in form of pediluvium — But use antimony accord. ding to Italian method

Colchicum Autumnale very much used in Rheumatism & gout It produced all the symptoms of poisons when given in large doses Wine of seeds of seeds is the best official Prep.

Gallate of Veratria ¼ to ½ gr. eq. to 20 or 30 gtt of wine of seeds not give it in early stage but reduce system by bloodletting Antimonials for 2 or 3 days

Formula
Water	3
Sulphate Mag.	2
Carbonate	1
Wine of seeds	20 or 30 gtt

repeated ev. 5 or 6 hours

Opium — Most freq. used in form of Dover's powder or in form of solid opium in combination with calomel ½ gr 2 occasionally it produces good effects in early stage but much more freq it does harm and not 2d day
It will sometimes produce a quiet sleep when given in 4 or 5 gr doses in combination with Calomel

Cinchona officinalis I have used it frequently and occasionally with advantage but more frequently fails It may be used where other remedies have failed in curing it

Local Rem such as blisters and other counter irritations are not benificial in 1st periods of acute Rheumatism until inflam symp have been subdued I shall therefore go on to speak of

Chronic Rheumatism

Distinctive character between acute & chronic form is that former is attended with fever latter form is not It is mostly seated in some particular part It mostly the sequele of acute form though not always

Remedies diff. materially in 2 forms Gen. bleeding seldom required Local bloodletting is to be preferred

Rheumatism Dec^r 1st 1836

Stimulating drugs very much used as most of the Gums
Chronic Rheumatism is the Aprobrium Medicorum of
medical science crown of glory to quacks & old Women

G Gum Guiacum sustains the highest reputation & should be
giv in Aromatic ammoniated tincture Giv in dose of teaspoon
full increased to table spoonful 2 or 3 times a day
It has the effect of keeping bowels open
Oleum Jer. It is the best remedy that can be employed when giv in
large doses

Formula { ol. Jer ℥j / Honey ℥ij / Grad add water ℥ij } table spoon. ev 2 hours

A convenient form is to rub up ℥ oz of oil with yolk of egg
& grad add ℥ij water

Balsam Copaiva has very nearly the same effects as ol. Terebinthinæ
When it has been produced by exposure after mercury has been used
confine your patient to bed and give large dose of Compound
decoction of Sarsaparilla

Carbonate of Iron in dose of ℈ to ℥ has been strongly recommended
Mercury so as to produce gentle ptyalism has a very good effect

External Remedies are very numerous
Both in sciatica & lumbago treated by counterirritation as blisters
In France they use a more powerful remedy viz Moxa
formed of cotton dipped in nitrate of potash & preper the Spunk
Sinapisms are very useful remedies
Cantharides boiled in turpentine is a very powerful vesicatory rem
Burgundy pitch plaster very common remedy

Dec^r 2nd Friction with hand is a very good remedy
Sulphureous vapour bath It brings on copious perspiration
& makes the skin very red in fact it acts as a rubefacient
& counterirritation Its power over it acts almost like magic

Gout December 2nd 1830

Distinct disease Gout & Rheum

They are both inflam & both attack the same structures
They both change places &c

Rheum produced by cold & moisture Gout is not but is more peg transmitted from parents to offspring Gout is hereditary constitutional disease by birth

It is preceded by symptoms of indigestion After an attack of gout patients health is improved Not so in Rheumatism

Rheumatism attacks the larger joints attacks all persons young and old alike.

Gout is emphatically a disease of the rich and wealthy

Dec 5th They are both attended with severe pain

Diff. 1st Signs Situation Rheum in large Gout in small joints Ages Termination

It occurs in robust plethoric persons most common cause is high seasoned & animal food

Habitual drinkers of alcohol do not have the gout

The drinking of wine with high living have a tendency

Exciting C. debauch

Comes on in this way There is symp of indigestion the foot feels distended This is attributed to tight shoe he goes to bed & is waked up in middle of night with great pain in part which keeps him awake On exam there is a pulney and glossy red appearance On the 3rd night the pain is agonizing The toe cannot be touched with causing pain By this time very much distended red & great pain

Fit seldom continues more than 3 or 4 days before the symptoms begin to subside & will not return if patient is cautious under a period of 12 months

The whole of textures of joint suffer in this disease

Disease is primarily seated in digestive organs

It is an hereditary or acquired disease

Predis. C They are sportively eating & drinking

Treat Pro Prophylactic treat By a proper mode of diet & regimen we may prevent an attack of Gout where a predisposition exists

Paroxysm Choice of 3 modes 1st to let it run its course 2nd to cut it short
2 3rd to adopt an intermediate course 1st to cut it short patient & flannel
2 2nd to use cold applications 2nd Another remedy
3rd Homodienal

Simple Inflamation Dec.r 6th. 1836

Dec.r 7th. Inflamation as it occurs in the Brain

Ignorant of the ultimate structure of the brain
We can trace no connection between their mechanical form
& their function Brain is the material organ of thought
It is the source of thought & sensation

Inflamation gen. extends from one texture to another more
than in any other inflamation

Pain in head is no evidence of inflamation of brain nor
is derangement in function of brain Even the pulse
is very apt to depart us

Dec.r 8th It is impossible to say whether this or that mens. is inflam.
20,000 annually die of inflam. of brain in this country

Cerebritis or inflam. of brain and its meninges

1st Modification runs its course

Phrenitis Idiop. is a very uncom. disease It comes on
very soon injury by exposure to sun & the
application of heat Taking large quant.
of alcoholic drinks at a time & to the sudden stop
Repulsion of cutaneous disease

Typhus very much according to circumstances by which it was
What it arises by very slight causes
1st typhus fever That is person will be rather
the person will say head feels as if a band of iron was bound
the Eye has a peculiar appearance

Hydrocephalus or Meningitis It occurs in children It occurs
most frequently during dentition May be among
the most and if the disease you will be called upon to treat

Dec. 9th.

Chronic Hydrocephalus

Next modification of which I shall speak
is when it pd. suppuration from the
It is 1 of the most common sources of this disease
next form

Pramale

Softening of Brain

Dr Rostan first created the attention
Most of cases of senile apoplexy & hydrocephaloid are owing to it

Cerebritis Dec 9th 1836

It consists of softening of brain forming a soft pultaceous mass
When you pap handle it's called over ~~stapheum~~ softened brain
it adheres to it It will not in healthy brain
It will sometimes present other appearances as false membranes
in ventricles, formation of matter & pus in brain &c
In some cases there is no doubt that inflammation
exists in the brain occasionally softening
is the consequence of inflamation At other times
there is no sign of inflam Like gangrene or
mortification It may be the result of inflam or may
be the result of disease in the circulation
It never occur beyond 30 yrs of Age Rostan contradicts
Another modification is disease of brain connected
with tubercles occuring in its structure
Dec 12th. Softening of brain most frequ takes place in corpus
1836 Striatum
Prognosis Cerebritis in all its forms is highly
dangerous Rostan says that he never cured but 2
cases of softening of brain Great diff is the
diagnosis Rule When we can ascertain
that inflam exists use active treatment

Diagnosis

Before disorganization has taken place
1st violent pain in head superadded Delirium
in early part of disease they are not direct proof
but beyond strong sym. Paralysis
Appearance of eyes In hydrocephalus they are
green resemble parsley
Dec 14 Coma & convulsions taken in conjunction
with the other circumstances are the proof that
inflam of the brain exists
Treat it is one of the most inflam diseases & req
the most powerful antiphlogistic rem
Bloodletting must be carried to an extent that would
scarcely be allowable in any other disease It is
the heroic In course of 48 Child of 5 or 12 yrs 30 or 60 oz
Where veins are small you may take from jugular vein
When gen blood letting has been carried to sufficient extent Local Blood

Notes taken from Dr. Rivers Lecture

Nov 5th

on Practice of Medicine

Human anatomy is needed but to be the knowledge of the surgeon

Treatment of Cerebritis

Cathartics come in next to blood-letting
Where stomach is irritable calomel is the best rem give in large doses & when stomach is composed & bowels have not been evacuated use some active cathartic

Cold Applications to head is a powerful & good remedy By means of bladder or more powerful is by means of wet cloth By far the most powerful is by what is called the cold douche rem to a great If will reduce the furious delirium that attends

Blisters have been considered among the doubtful rem In some cases they are injurious often the disease has been treated actively & disease appears at a stand by shaving scalp & applying blister to scalp I have seen the most beneficial effects occasionally it is the reverse If it causes irritation apply simple cerate Sprinkled with acetate & sulphate of morphia

Mercury It is by no means so good a rem as was formerly supposed Its best effect is to evacuate the bowels

Digitalis Purpurea In this disease I have never seen it produce any good effect

Tartrate of Antimony The rem in power is
The rem are few energetic & obvious
Disease is very early & unfavorable
Prognosis has very unfavorable effect upon patient & also upon the Practitioner It is never to late to despair

Rachialgitis Dec 14th 1836

Dec 14th These diseases connected with inflam of vertebral column

Medulla is to be considered as part of brain protected by same membranes
The chord is liable to same affections as brain
Chronic circumscribed inflamations are liable to take place
Many nervous diseases depends upon this chronic inflamation

1 Inflam of spinal cord or membranes known by symptoms
2nd Where disease appears to exist in some other part
3rd Next I shall speak of the various nervous diseases attributed to this source

Abstract symptoms 1st Where the symp obviously indicate the seat to be in spinal cord
severe pain in the track of spine
pain sometimes remains fixed in one part of spine
Pain sometimes begins in cervical & extends down
spine with numbness of thighs diff in voiding urine
Where it is in cervical portion is affected you have pain
shooting up into head stiffness of tongue Head fixed
Where dorsal portion is affected you will have diff of resp as pain
in epigastrium under left mamma symp of dyspepsia
Dec 16th After death the true source is found to exist in medulla
cerebrum & cerebellum seldom involved in congestion
Inflam acute form Rigors, flushes,
Arise from exposure to cold occurs most frequently in
persons who remain in bent position Deleterious constitutions
They are indicated by their symptoms & confirmed by exam after death

Neurosis of Cullen Dependent upon
disease of brain & medulla spinalis

2nd Class Those in which the patient gets well & therefore
the disease is infered from
Morbid sensibility & derangement of functions
How do you know the existence of morbid sensibility in this part
Answer Pressure Pain under left mamma sometimes
under Right Mamma

Dec 19th Monday Great emaciation; freq palpitation
of heart supposed to depend upon disease
of heart Upon examination you will find
tenderness to pressure in left arm and on left dorsal
vertebra

Case of Taylor health became impaired weight about
stomach at length became so weak that he was obliged
to quit his business on examination the [illegible] compound
present was found to give rise to those debilitating
feet cupping was resorted to and a blister applied over
the heart the young man speedily recovered

Notes Taking from Dr Stevens Lecture

Case 1st A Lady one the fourth evening after being Confined of 4th Child - through the course of the night on hearing one of the her Children crying in a adjacent room in the house got up out the bed in order to go to attend to the Child, the entry leading to the room through which she passed being covered with a glazed Carpet the Lady after having reached the room door considering it to be very imprudent act in her immediately returned to her bed - She was immediately siezed with a violent Chill. Likewise followed with severe pains under the Mammae head & lumbar regions - with a suppression of the Milk & lochia - Medical attention of the highest Cast paid to her - She had under gone ~~the~~ any possible mode of treatment - and at last had come to the conclusion never to consult a Medical Gentleman again - She at a last resorted to her own mode of treatment which was as follows - When the Lady felt those violent returning She would wrap herself up in woollen blankets & apply warm bricks to her feet - on happening to be when this Lady was a hearing her expect those violent pains she had been subject to for 10 or 12 years past I requested her to let me examine her Spine by passing upon each vertebrae process I discovered it to be a disease of the common nerves - which I then crupt her on one side off the Spine and applyed a blister immediately over the vertebrae which I found gave her great sensation of pain - the Lady - in a short time began to recover & never had experienced those severe pains since -

Case of ____ who was effected with the paralysis of the left Arm also with violent pains in brain which was found to arise from those nerves - Cupping & Bles - was resort to which relieved the man in 3 weeks though he had laboured under those pains 2 years Nil

John A Morris

1836 Derangements in the functions of the Rectum

Dec. 20th Views of Dr. O'Beirne Feces contained in cecum
I conceive there is inferred to exist a stricture at termination
of sigmoid flexure of colon in rectum. This stricture
sometimes prevents injections from passing up.
There is a pouch in upper part of rectum sufficient to contain
only 1 or 2 oz.
In affections of Rectum bladder & uterus The sympathetic
the effects which exists
between these organs are to be taken into consideration
A long ivory tube should be occasionally employed

Dec 21st Neurosis
Hysteria It may occur in paroxysms
Person appears to be in ordinary health Upon some
sudden cause she will become dull gloomy & cold & weep
& then she will burst out in a fit of laughter then
will alternate for a while when she will be thrown
into violent convulsions of voluntary muscles
These attacks are sometimes slight & sometimes severe
It occurs in persons of all constitutions Quite as frequ
in robust as weak Very peculiar attended with suppression
of menses Catamenia do in some way or other
deranged There is preceding or connected with it pain
in hypochondriac region pain in loins palpitation
of heart sometimes preceding sometimes accompanies the paroxysm

Treatment
Assafoetida has rather the effect of increasing the paroxysm
You must prescribe according to symptoms If they
indicate bleeding resort to it If not neglect Antispasmodics
will have the effect of relieving the paroxysm
Rule - never to be spoken when called to a case

Chorea Sanctivitis It consists of convulsive
twitching of voluntary muscles It is connected with
some diseases of spinal marrow

1885
Dec 23

Phlegmasia of Respiratory Organs

~~Laryngitis~~ 1st as it occurs in childhood & 2nd as it occurs in Adults

1st Laryngitis of childhood a Croup
more Fatal in childhood than in adults
It occurs at all seasons all climates most frequent in winter & spring

Symptoms

After a damp day it is seen with a common cold it is just to bed and wakes up with cough At other times child goes to bed well & wakes up with dyspnea & croup
Peculiar sound hoarseness has had a great many diagnosis
It is remarkable for amidst on after short respiration
It is between a cough & a grunt Perhaps the child will be sprightly & playful Ere few minutes it will have this cough At this period it is quite a local disease & is very easily cured at this period If it is only attended with dyspnea & common catarrh which goes on until the croupy sonorous cough begins hoarse voice the fever attacks the patient - attended with frequent hard pulse Febrile dyspnea becomes violent countenance becomes suffused & swollen but is no longer of a bright hue extremities grow cold The suffering becomes intense the child is seized with convulsions & dies Dies from 2nd to 5th day & sometimes within 24 hours Sometimes inflammation spreads down bronchia child has great difficulty in swallowing pain in throat & much tumefaction in throat
Inflammation of other organs tracts to be noted
False membrane is very often formed

Pathology

3 stages

1st Formative stage from commencement to the period when symptomatic fever takes place
2nd stage When dyspnea fever takes place
3rd stage When the lungs begin to fail in their functions

Mucous membrane of larynx sometimes affected in adult

Croup Dec 1 28th 1842

Great will drivers diff in the diff stages
1st period matters with danger of a transit to
2nd stage
3rd " It is most formidables in this period

Dec 29th Treatment of croup

It is mild in its attack rapid in its course & affects parts important to life

Should attend to every hoarse cough in children
If it occurs at midnight should call Physician immediately
Arrest it with great certainty at 1st period by means of emetic
Tartar emetic is decidedly the best emetic dissolved in water
child 6 or 8 yrs old 1 table spoonful of solution proportion of
½ gr to 3 The dose would 2 gr
Should not be repeated under 30 minutes It is to
its powerful antiphlogistic effects that we may attribute an important benefit derived from the remedy
If the antimony does not evacuate the bowels in course of hour
1 or 2 h after vomiting Give a purgative & Calomel is
the best remedy that can be used It is not unpleasant
to take & it alters the secretions Keep the system
slightly nauseated for at least 24 hours

2nd Stage Emetic not the 1st remedy in this stage
Most powerful antiphlogistic must be used
Blood letting in some form or other very young children
hence to bleed from opened veins sometimes best to bleed
by means of leech to top of trachea 3, 6 or 8 from child
of 4 or 5 yrs of age There is here a race between the disease
& the remedy employed = they should be powerful
3rd stage - consequences of blood letting is sometimes immediately
fatal Tartar Emetic again becomes the main remedy
Blisters use them things I have seen very little benefit
We are in the habit of use leeches in young children when
you blood letting

Polygala Senega not found useful in my hands
Calomel as purgative has been a great remedy in its treatment
3rd stage Emetic warm bath &

Laryngitis of Adults December 30th 1836

Identically the same disease with Croup of children
Washington fell from this disease
It usually begins above the glottis constituting palbato tonsilis
attended with pain & swelling in throat & diff. of swallowing
It grad extends to Larynx attended with a harsh shrill
ringing cough
Case gen. proves fatal from the 1st to 3rd day
Gen induced like Croup by change of temperature

Case of Gen 17 Dec 1836

Croup appears to be a mild disease when compared with Laryngitis of Adults
Treat. Gen Bloodletting emetics and other decided antiphlogistic remedies
Fatal effect is produced by swelling about larynx stopping passage
of air to lungs Laryngotomy Bronchotomy
seldom performed in children More likely to prove successful
in adults In Croup the larynx & Ramifications of bronchia
are blocked up with false membrane In adult
the inflam is grealy limited seldom extending below the larynx
There is seldom a deposition of false membrane
If fatal symp are advancing after proper treat. perform the operation
Relief not being obtained is generally owing to the operation being
put off to long

January 2nd 1837 Inflamation of the Pulmonic organs

Diff modes of Examining the Chest
Heretofore only 2 modes viz the touch & the sight
The sense of hearing has been very little employed
The chest is the most sonorous of any part of the body
Percussion of the Chest 1st used by Avenbrugger
Resonance of chest diff in diff parts Use all the
fingers to strike the chest the finger of the other hand should
intervene Before striking direct to fill his lungs & then while
the lung is in diff states When the anterior part of Chest
is examined shoulders should be elevated draw back
Where there is no resonance in a part mark it in the key
& also compare it with the side

Examinations of the Chest Jan.y 2nd 1837

1837 vain of percussion & the very first of quackery

January 3rd " Mediate Auscultation & Percussion

Percussion 1st introduced in 1763 by Avenbrug

It is made under 3 diff. forms 1st when lungs are ~~extended~~ 2nd where they are empty & 3rd when they are in mid state betwee distention & contraction

Immediate Auscultations attended with certain difficulties to remedy which the stethescope has been used to remove them — Mediate Auscultation

Sounds by voice should be examed by making tube of continued size It is best to have but 1 fold of linden superseeming which should be made smooth

3 modes

1st in relation voice 2 Respiration 3rd in relation to heart

1 Examination of voice

2 Exploration of Respiration It should be used in form of trumpet Should succed to percussion

Sounds are generally louder above the clavicles

Much more distinct in child than adult & from that circumstance called puerile It exist sometimes in adult & is beg the consequence of certain portion of lungs being impermeable to air

When we find no respiratory murmur in certain portions of lungs it is owing to some obstruction to passage of air

When we find respiratory murmur nearly natural all over the chest the disease is not dangerous even though the symptoms are violent

In Regard to Circulation

An appreciable difference exists in regard to time between systole of heart & pulse at wrist

January 4th

Bronchitis Inflamation of mucous membrane of lungs Catarrh & bronchitis only differ in degree It is a violent disease & sometimes terminates suddenly

Bronchitis Jan 4th 1837

Symptoms Symptoms fever sore throat running at nose cough coming on in paroxysms Tightness about the chest Change of temperature effect to bring on a paroxysm of cough. Muscles of the face Pain in head is very characteristic When he coughs or stops he applies his hands to head Tongue is generally large & hanging over the teeth There are reg exacerbations every day worse at 10 A.M. & P.M. Sometimes of both & mucous membrane of lungs have a great sympathy existing between them

Character Head ache increased by jarring cough &c Tightness of chest State of pulse is very remarkable Instead of being active it is weak & compressible Bad as it is bandage would not do that must be bled blood letting very well borne Another is the difficulty of expectoration Last circumstance is that the disease soon breaks down the energies of the system

January 5th 1837

Treatment

At early period the most decided antiphlogistic measures must be used Patient dont bear bloodletting to great extent Should make a small orifice & to a moderate extent together with cups & repetition of the remedy

Emetics They are very important in & is undesirable in children Antimony Sometimes equill

Diaphoretics is preferable in children

Purgatives the mildest of the remedies do as merely to remove the feculent matter

Among the remedies is Calomel usually given in divided doses 2 or 3 gr sometimes sufficient to produce ptyalism

Blisters should not be used in early stage but are advantageous at a later period Small blister frequently applied

Opium has the effect to produce constipation & stimulate the system After 3 or 4 day a dose of opium every evening to be followed

Diet Regimen patient should drink plenty of mucilages barley water gum water &c Light Small meals & diet under head of Pneumonia

Chronic Bronchitis

It comes on gradually at it is only attended with cough in morning One of the effects of this chronic cough is the enlargement of bronchial passages

Acute Bronchitis is exceedingly apt to degenerate into chronic form Patient wakes up in morning when cough begins & continues sometimes until the patient becomes perfectly exhausted Slightest change of temperature will bring on a fit even in getting to bed The symptoms grow increasing which may be noticed from week to week digestion becomes disordered bowels irregular surface pale Pulse becomes accelerated about 100 in horizontal posture increased 10 or 12 beats on sitting up Patient becomes worse at certain periods of day Hands & feet burn cheeks flushed &c There is an exultation of intellect which even the patient becomes sensible Some organic lesion is going on There seems a paroxysm of hectic in course of day There is night sweats with cold hands & feet They sometimes expectorate a gt. of greenish pus in course of 24 hours

Lecture Rec

Chronic cough Copious expectoration

Jan 7th 1852 Emaciation & Hectic fever

Horn cutters glass cutters & are particularly liable to this disease Heckling hemp hat Makers hatcheling

Hemoptysis is a dangerous symptom

Complication of this disease

progress Gen oppression & indisposition for months dyspepsia pains in side slight cough sallow skin palpitation of heart and various symptoms many of these cases are complicated with spinal disease

Post mortem Lungs do not collapse principal marks of disease are to be found in bronchia they are loaded with mucus & very much dilated Pleura C & Pleura Pulmonalis are adherent

Treatment

Gen blood letting is it proper as we are in habit of seeing it It is not warrantable Where necessary local is to be preferred

Bleeding from arm is not necessary under particular circumstances

Chronic Bronchitis Jan 6th 1837

Counter Irritation among the most valuable remedies
Tartar Emetic ointment counter irritation may answer a better purpose
Where the pleura is inflamed a blister is the best
Emetics are among the most common remedies & occasionally useful
Stomach is with difficulty evacuated Antimonial powder from ½ to 1 gr
Mustard Ipecac ½ gr mustard
½ gr pulvis Ipecac } is the
one I mostly use in children
Expectorants
Vinous tinct of colchicum acts on bowels If deserves that
deserves more notice &c
Balsams If Balsam Copaiva never seen any good
result from it objectionable
Iodine all does of cal combined with opium & one of the expectorants
is the best remedy that I have ever used
Tr Iodine } Pulv Ipecac 6 to 12 gr
Equal &
Tr Emetic
Cal 4 gr
made into pills
Take 1 at night & if the case is troublesome give
another in morning

Where case is attended with copious expectoration
give R quinine with 4 or 5 gtts laudanum
Sometimes they bear it best in form of enema with starch
& laudanum
Pills or gapes in detail they have been laid aside
vapour of tar is only one that is attended with any advan
Night Sweats
Elix V made like lemonade
& let the patient drink freely
Diet & Regimen is very important
farinaceous & milk diet to be preferred avoiding all
stimulating articles In advanced stage you are obliged
to leave this own wishes
If you find that they disagree
forbid them & allow them only in

Chronic Bronchitis Jan 6th 1837

Regimen — on the last exposure the patient will have a chill
Rooms should be kept of reg temperature by an open fire
place Riding in carriage has a beating effect

Jan. 9th 1837 Gen. speaking Local Bloodletting is to be preferred
mild emetics Salt & water & to be given in place
mixed up with mustard seed Cathartics
merely keep the bowels open Balsam Copa. not useful
Sulphate of quince with Cadamum will reduce the expectoration
It will sometimes stop it to mind when give it in evening
Regimen & diet Great dependence is to be placed in very
thin temperature has a great effect Mr. Johns Story
The syrup are such that we can credit to a great certainty
the texture

Inflammation of Parenchyma of Lungs.

or

Pneumonitis Jan 9th 1837

Emert syrup fever pain in chest is deep seated & circumscribed & is in a much more increased in it that in Bronchitis when patient is placed horizontally Patient is obliged to have head & shoulders elevated Respiration is difficult with sensation of cord around thorax Cough is not paroxysmal but is merely a short grunt Face pale profuse sweats about upper part of chest without relief
Expectoration at 1st small about 2 or 3 d day the mucus is intimately mixed up with blood called prune juice expectoration = This is the Pathognomonic sign yet ever sometimes it is absent In more advanced stage it becomes yellow streaked with blood
pulse is full round & hard Skin & tongue natural
Bowels large & relaxed is a critical period
great thirst & impatience Fever increase at night

Auscultation & percussion

Pain & unperse resonance in same part would be to know the extent Aether &c is a very valuable means Air passages being diminished the resonance is lost Respiratory murmur is attended with a crakeling sound from air passing through mucus = Repeating ronchus In advanced stage the parts become solidified & resemble liver Usually terminate in Hepatization ending Suppuration Gangrene Hyperemia or engorgement of the lungs Hepatization Sometimes of colour of liver changes from that to a yellow colour It is next in frequency to Hyperemia Sometimes pus is found infiltrated into substance of lungs & bronchi very rare Gangrene one case only record to Laennec in course of 18yrs

Edema Lungs have a dark grey ish appearance & when cut water issues out Laennec & Hupsons occurs at latter period of disease Occurs most frequently between puberty & 45 & more frequ in males than females Most fat in winter & spring frequ marked and the exanthemata precedes to another it has occured 28 times in one individual

Treatment Blood-letting all agree that it is useful It should be used very freely

Jan. 10 the very important Paly of Deleterious circumstances of the 2

Char of Pneum is fixed obtuse & deep seated pain & percussion sound Mucous or sanguineous Hepatization red & yellow red is the first step after engorgement light coloured hepatization is proof of nature to restore the lung to its natural state In bronchitis disorganization is slow while in pneumonitis it is exceedingly rapid

Treat. It is a decidedly phlegmatic disease It is prop to deplete the system freely by bloodletting which is the main remedy If symp. keep up after 1st bleeding bleed again freely & early & continue to use the remedy for 3 or 4 days

If the disease is not subdued

Pneumonitis January 10th

Tartrate of Antimony — 1 gr. ev 2h — increased to 2 or 3 gr. [Learned

I think that ½ gr to 1 gr ev. 3 or 4h is quite sufficient

Inhaling warm water has a good effect It promotes the process of expectoration

Counter Irritation Vesication should be used

Calomel 3 to 5 gr repeated every 3 or 4h

Can very often cure the disease by this remedy with as great certainty as by tartar Emetic Pneumonia Bilious

Chronic Pneumonitis

Is a very rare disease

Hepatization is sometimes attended with with Hectic

Pleuritis

Acute form — Strongly marked

Acute pain in some part & apears to dart from one point at lower part of chest also Pneumonia

Sensation of burning over surface of lungs Cough speaking or sneezing increase the pain

Position he places in some recumbent posture & confines himself to that posture In Pneumonitis he lies upon Back In Pleuritis he lies on opposite side or on back

The reason is that there is morbid sensibility in the part In Pneumonitis the lung has ↓ gr. increased therefore he lies upon affected side Respiration is hurried he's unable to speak abdominal & panting respiration

Pulse is strong Countenance is not suppressed; when the inflammation extends to pleura lung diaphragm symptoms worse

Expectoration scanty

Character Pneumonitis Lancinating pain & Lowering expectoration ↓ fixed deep seated & dull pain lies upon affected side or back patient lies on opposite side in early stage prune juice expectoration patient

Progress variable sometimes fatal in period from 24 hours to 3 days

Mostly continues 24 days

Causes

The attack does not dispose to a 2nd

Post Mortem — red points over surface of pulmonic pleura pleura not thickened though has that appearance but owing to the points & to formation of false membrane

Pleurites Jan. 10th 1837

Jan. 11th 1837 Dropsical effusion instead of being the last of the series of phenomena occurs at onset of disease

or yellow Whey like &c

Thoracic fluid is increased

The attack protects in some degree the person from a 2nd attack

When the fluid is small — quant it occupies lower part of chest & occasions little inconvenience

It sometimes crowds the lung into space not larger than fist

Pus is sometimes effused instead of Dropsy = Empyema

In this case the affected side is enlarged more than in case of dropsical effusion

Adhesions are among the most common appearances on dissection

Treat.

Highly phlogistic and like Pneumonites it must be treated with decided antiphlogistic means

The principles laid down in treat of Pneumonites will suffice for treat of Pleurites

Jan 12th

Chronic Pleuritis

Remarkable Characters Contractions of chest

Pneumothorax = effusion of water & pus & and air

One remarkable char when water is effused is Metalic tinkling indicates water in chest & means with fistulous opening

Diagnosis Patient dies from the inflammation I have already described

It is the only one peculiar to palat

Post Mortem you find tubercles in the lungs instead of hepatization dropsy &c tumefaction in flame of mucous membrane

Jan. 13th 1837 Hydatids are animals of the very lowest degree of vitality

Tubercles are originally formed from small glands in lungs from inflammation

Their chief char is attended with emaciation & after death tubercles in lungs

Respiration is very frequent. Patient can take a full breath but can not retain it without a paroxysm of coughing

If superadded there is delicate complexion emaciation little muscular energy hectic fever — you may be sure that Phthisis Pulmonalis

Recurrence of hemoptysis is a strong diagnostic of Phthisis

Phthisis Jan 16th 1837

Tubercles are some way or other produced by inflamation
Something disease begins abruptly Hemoptysis may be the
1st sym Mind & 1st process of digestion
are the only function that remain perfect to the last
Loss of flesh occasionally supervenes just before death but
sum frequently he is calm & dies quite unexpectedly
Diarrhea takes place towards its close Occasionally he
will appear for months together to be convalescent
Gen Char 1st as to evolution of tubercles mucous
is Phthisis unless tubercles exist Origin always
Duration 3 or 4 weeks
to so many years Cough is a variable though one
of the most prominent symptoms Must troublesome
at night It is sometimes very troublesome
Expectoration early scanty transparent viscid Late
it is thick, yellow copious sometimes mixed with blood
Hemoptysis comes on frequently as the very 1st symptom
Hectic fever is one of the most severe symptoms
at 1st only one paroxysm in 24h & that in evening
at advanced period 2 paroxysms occur in day
Diarrhea often a violent paroxysm the patient
will sometimes experience pain in side & tremble become cold
& the patient dies in course of 24 hours
To distinguish it from Chronic Bronch
Char of affection &c cannot be depended upon
one case - dry tracking cough muscular debility & after
a little while the expectoration becomes purulent is sufficient
to indicate that the disease is tubercular - May be
deceived even in this case as when abscess points in lungs
Galloping Consumption is tubercular disease where
there is a great many tubercles developed at once
Diagnosis is important If satisfied that the case
is Phthisis we can do nothing but smooth the patients way
to the grave Patient should not be sent abroad
In doubtful cases the stethescope is a very valuable instrument
Severe not a short cough indicates a cavity is forming
Pectoriloquy is owing to excavations dependent upon tubercular deter
the voice reverberating in cavity

Phthisis Jan. 17th. 1837

It is impossible to distinguish between Chronic bronchitis & Phthisis without the aid of percussion & Auscultation

Melleneosis or Laryngical Phthisis

Hoarse cough change in voice & great diff. of expectoration owing to muscles of larynx being affected you hear invariably connected with it Phthisis

Causes of Phthisis Predisposing hereditary sometimes acquired from irreg habits in diet clothing

Pneumonitis has very little effect in producing it as it occurs in upper part of lungs while Phthisis occurs in lower part of lungs

Peg must peg attributes to catarrh & common colds But I think it has very little to in causing Phthisis

It is not peg transmitted from parents to offspring

Another cause is the depressing passions

Jan 18th 3 one or 2 other causes Climate has the effect of producing them & when they are developed of increasing them Age most common period of development is between puberty & 30 yrs It is most likely to be developed in cities than country Small Pox & measles particularly latter are liable to produce the disease

Prejudice abroad is that the disease is contagious It is not Contagious Impure atmosphere dust &c produces the diseases

Do tubercles ever absorbed

When small number of tubercles are formed they may come to maturity be expectorated & the patient get well

Treatment

Wherever you hear of a great number of remedies being used we may by good judgment stop or at least check the disease &c

Bleeding in Phthisis no well informed practitioner will use it except when it is connected with inflammation

When hemoptysis occurs it does require bleeding with other remedies as indicated Leech Dose 15 to 30 gr

Counter irritation Cautery Moxa

Where there fixed & deep seated pain = permanent irritation Tartar Emetic

Where such occurs a small blister

Digitalis Purpurea or Foxglove

Shamokin N.J. Jan 4

1837

Phthisis Pulmonalis Jan 18th

Mercurial preparation useless in scrofulous disease

Prussic acid In small doses increases digestion & a patient is pleased with it at 1st But after it proves useless

Residence in a low marshy situation Just like all other remedies it turns out to be useless

All the gapers have had a momentary reputation useless

Sea Air = Laennec Iodine

Fevers

Jan. 19th (Thursday) 1837

Some attribute all fevers to some local inflamation.

Def. of Fever — Shirley Rigors, increased heat & increase in freq of pulse - These sym occur in almost all idiopathic fevers

Idiopathic F Where there is derangent in all the functions of the body without out any obvious local inflam. They are also char by rigors increased heat & freq of pul

In many cases of idiopathic fever /

When the fever is attended with obvious symp of inflam or of brain &c it is called Phlegmasia

Endemic = goitre Intermittent Remittent

Epidemic = those diseases which occur at intervals Catarrh they are referable to certain conditions of the atmosphere

Sporadic = reverse to epidemics one or two cases in place

Contagious = diseases which produce the same disease in healthy persons

Infectious = disease which arise from crowding together a great number of persons & which when produced produces a disease similar to itself

Predisposing cause of Intermittent &

Remittent Fever

During process of decomposition of annual & vegetable substances

Malaria - It produces intermittent fever

Presence of organized being & state of decomposition

Certain degree of heat & moisture

100° F most favourable the decomposition of annual substances

110 or 120° F most unfavourable vegetable substances

Intermittent & Remittent Fever

January 20th 1837 I. & R. are never found where the process of decomposition is not going on Where you have low wet marshy situations you are very sure to have Inter. Predisposing cause of intermittent & remittent fever is process of decomposition of animal & vegetable substances

Jan 23th Nature & properties &c of Predisposing cause of In & R fever = malaria Produces its effect in period of from 20 to 3 hours to a month or two Those who have been exposed to it for a length of time are not likely to have the disease produced; youth & organic constitutions exposed in spring and appears to have a tendency to predispose to its effects Malaria produces inflam of abdominal viscera & various other diseases

Jan 23rd 1837 # Simple Intermittent Fever

Striking char. is their periodicity They recur with great regularity Of the malignant form they are not regular

Causes — Only predisposing cause of I & R is malaria worms & suppression of catamenia &c may act as occasional exciting causes often person has been exposed to the predisposing cause = malaria

January 27th 1837

Remittent Fever

It is divided into simple & malignant forms Symp resemble those of intermittent fever sometimes come on abruptly Cold fit is generally shorter than in intermittent Hot stage is more marked long Pain in head comes on early in this disease Delirium sometimes occurs at the very outset of the disease

Remittent Fever Jan 27th 1837

Patient becomes taciturn, nurse &c occasionally it is the reverse Gastric Uneasiness intense burning thirst nausea vomiting of bilious matter = It does not mitigate the Headache Headache & vomiting come on about same time In the worst cases there is no evidence of bile in the secretions The urine small in quant & acid In worst forms there is entire suppression Respiratory functions affected &c

In cold stage pulse is Thready & small Tongue in progress of case the tongue becomes yellow edges red &c

One of the most uniform symp is thirst The more he drinks the more the thirst seems to be excited Bowels are very costive Moved with diff Fæces albuginea yellow In some cases the body becomes jaundiced

Gen. char are the same in all forms of intermittent They generally terminate favorably on the 3rd 5th or 9th day Intermitting Simple Remitting & Bilious Malignant Remitting or yellow fever These 2 last are all produced by malaria

Continued fever February 3rd 1837

They generally occur in cold weather commence in fall & continue until spring

3 kinds of Continued fever viz. Synochus Typhus & Synochus

Synochal char by a phlogistic state of system throughout the whole course of disease When local inflam commences with the fever then it is called one of phlegmasia Typhus exactly the reverse Small & peg pulse depression

Continued Fever — February 3d 1837

Synochus constitutes the predominant fever of our winters

February 6th 1837

Synocha

It often commences very obscurely & slowly developes
At other times it comes on abruptly
If the fever lasts only 24 h it is called ephemeral
Cause — There does not appear to be any predisposing cause
Atmospherical changes sudden effluvia to which
debauchery sudden effects upon the mind
It is the most simple & least dangerous form of
continued fever — The
In the treat we have merely to keep in mind the
nature of the fever & the ease with which the fever
is produced —
Diet & regimen. diaphoretics Purgatives &c
have the effect of curing this form of fever —

Typhus

It is an infectious disease depending upon
emanations arising from body Diff. from contagion
in this That contagious diseases are produced from
persons laboring under the same disease at
the same time being incapable of being produced in
any other way

Feb 7th — The symptoms are held together closely
in Synocha & it is to be treated with mild remedies
Origin of typhus It frequently emanates from persons laboring
Under typhus It also occurs where many persons are crowded
to gether Can it arise from any other cause than
animal exhalations arising from morbid disease?
Were animal putrefaction will not produce the disease

Typhus. February 7th 1837

Strict ventilation night & day merely considering the comfort of the patient Allow no curtains about the bed & the patient should be placed in a spacious apartment Physicians should avoid inhaling the patients breath avoid emanents of any form patients linnen & body clothes should be freq. changed & when removed immediately plunged into cold water

Disinfecting agents Vinegar Nitric Acid Chlorine Gas I know objections there nitric acid but not so disagreeable

Take Nitrate of potash & pour upon it sulphuric acid when Nitric acid fumes will be liberated I think it is to be prepared in sick chamber Rem

High temperature is unfavorable to the production of typhus from infection

It occurs most freq. in cold weather

Symptoms

They are very variable. It is from this circumstance that authors have attempted to establish diff varieties I shall not adopt the modification of Armstrong Stage of depression Stage of Excitement & stage of collapse

1st Stage of depression Comes on gradually Languor & depression of spirits Loss of appetite Sickness Vomiting Mind dull & confused Countenance dull pale & haggard Alternate sensation of cold & heat Skin Temperature very irregular sometimes white relaxed with marks of scratches Tongue very little thirst appetite lost pain in loins oppression in precordia pulse small & feeble

It continues from a few hours to several days

2nd Stage Symptoms of depression greatly developed Pulse is greatly developed appetite totally lost race comes there a craving for food vomiting thirst more day & parched exacerbation comes on about 6 oclock P.M. delerium comes on sometimes constant burning heat

towards morning the patient is rather more comfortable & patient takes a short sleep The symp continue in this way for about a week

3rd stage comes from 8th to 14th day The fever has abated great peton in all the effusions great emaciation with ulceration in parts where pulse is demunished in force & increased in frequency patient is very weak scarcely able to move or speak tongue is dry & stiff disposition to slide down in bed Sordes is formed Sensorial functions are failing there is a low muttering delerium & various visual illusions as picking bed clothes an other evidence of great prostration is twitching of muscles & when affecting face subsultus tendinum diff deglutition involuntary discharge from bowels coffee ground vomiting &c

patients merely look as if perished upon them & resemble mummy

Feb. 8th 1837

This stage cannot long continue

The power of voluntary motion is lost hypochondriac countenance eyes turned latterly & superiorly respiration is hurried & panting & after a while the respiration stops or is interrupted he comes relapsed

There is no disease in which there is so close an approx between life & death as in this

Cerebral inflam is the most prog of inflamations that occurs in typhus

The lungs not so liable to be involved

The tissues of the digestive organs are very liable to be involved

Mucous inflam do not unfrequently occur in typhus

Typhus attended with congestion

Pathological Anatomy

Typhus — February 8th 1837

Pathological Anatomy — Ulceration of last part of ileum
in glands &c
They occur in course of peritoneum — They sometimes penetrate

February 9th 1837

Synochus

Com continues prevt of all pests of this Country
Most com during cold & variable weather though it occasionally occurs at all seasons
Among com Physicians there is no distinction made between this & typhus
They diff in origin & Synochus arises from cold variable damp &c while typhus arises from infection

Treat. of Synochus & Typhus

Is it in the power of art to cut short Typhus
It cannot be done abruptly
It is possible at once to stop the course of Synoch
We can mitigate the symp of typhus — Predominant feature is prostration of system
In 1st stage we are to relieve the oppression
In 2nd — to relieve exacerbations
In 3d stage to prevent the system from sinking

1st Stage of Typhus

To bring about reaction is the 1st object
placed patient in spacious apartments 1st by
Rarely advisable to practice bleeding after 2nd or 3d day of 2d stage of infant
using powerful stimuli Carbonate of ammonia &c
Must it a proper remedy? In many cases it is not when we can possibly avoid it
Best means is an emetic in my practice
I consider Ipecac the very best remedy occasionally

Typhus February 9th 1837

When you wish to produce cathartic effects
2 or 3 gr. T.E. with 15 or 20 gr Calomel
It is desirable to produce copious emesis. Reaction
gen. shortly fol. The disease is pregnant short
here

2nd Stage or Stage of Excitement
Neither by machine of typhus
Blood-letting - gen considered as prop rem It should
not be lavishly employed - but merely to relieve
the ~~stage~~ of excitement In latter period of this
stage it is a doubtful remedy
must adapt local rem according to circumstances
If inflam. of brain epith = cold affusion +
to head cupping counter irritation &c
Purgatives in 2nd stage - 4 or 5 stools daily = Armstrong
I consider it improper carried to that extent
Calomel alone & combined I prefer a free
dose of cal alone fol by Castor oil & prep of senna
in equal proportions
Cold Effusion I have seen great benefit derived
from it It should be used at night during
exacerbation When temperature not about
natural standard When there is shuddering from
striking patient it should not be used
February 11th 1837

3rd Stage or Stage of collapse
Carbonate of Ammonia nourishing food diffusible
stimuli. sinapisms to spine &c
As patients convalesce Should be especially cautious in regard
to diet Liquor muriate morphiae about
the strength of Laudanum = to be used in cases
of watchfulness in typhus

Proximate Cause of Idiopathic Fever

Febenary 10th 1837

Def. Example first case — Gastritis indicated by pain & morbid sensibility Inflam is in this case the proximate cause

Do we know the proximate cause of Idiopathic fever?

Is the proximate cause always the same?

Hypothesis of Clutterbuck Broussais & Jordy

Clutterbuck attributes the proximate cause of fever to inflamation of the brain

February 21st 1837

Exanthematous Diseases Feb 21st

Rhazes 1st described small pox. He existed in the 10th Century

is capable of producing the contagion from the time Patient affected with small pox

that the eruption 1st makes its appearance until the scab falls off

Exanthemata diff from idiopathic fevers in certain particulars

Notes taken from Dr. Green's Lectures on Chemistry.

Nov 5th

Matter is the sensible substance which composes all bodies
When any body is separated into its elementary principles it is said to be analyzed
Matter exists in 4 forms Solids Fluids elastic fluids or gases exist free in the atmosphere All known elastic fluids are transparent 4th Etherial or imponderable substances - Heat light electricity & magnetism
Term element is synon. with undecompounded body
Synthesis consists in forming a compound by joining its elements to unite

Gravitation

Crystalization

1 The Parallelopiped the simplest of the solids whose faces are 6 in number & parallel 2 & 2

How is prussic acid made & how is it detected in the stomach of a dead person & 153

Made by heating cyanuret of mercury in a glass retort with 1/3 its weight of concentrated muriatic acid

Free hydrocyanic acid is easily recognized by its odour Chemically it may be detected by agetating the fluid supposed to contain it with the peroxide of mercury in fine powder Water & the cyanuret of mercury are generated & on evaporating the solution slowly the latter is obtained in the form of crystals

Prussic acid made by passing sulphuretted hydrogen through a solution of the cyanuret of mercury

Arsenic

Jan 12th 1837

Does arsenic preserve the body? It does act as preservative
Animal has been preserved for 2 or 3 yrs

Mr Chris Zest

Mr take out stomach & tie up the 2 ends & take it to your laboratory or some other place where no other person can have access
Turn out the content of stom into a clean dish & then examine the coats of stomach & if you discover a white particle place it on a piece of red hot charcoal. Thereon carbonic acid will be formed & arsenic deposited will be

Arsenic

Jan 12th 1837

If you have the aliacous odour then you may be sure that arsenic exists If none of these white particles are discovered you proceed as follows. Dry the matter & divide it into parts Rub small portion of it to powder with charcoal & then throw it upon coal With clean florence flask put portion of matter & pour upon it distilled water then boil again & again Throw the matter upon filter & filter it when hot Solution, - fluid dissolves Ammoniated sulphate of Copper to get exact proportion It produces a cheeky green It corroborates the other test The 2 evidences Renders it certain This as a test taken alone is not sufficient proof Ammoniated Nitrate of Silver produces yellow colour

Jan. 13th All the arsenites are soluble in fluids of stomach Lime water is not a good test I shall not say any thing about it

Ammoniated Nitrate of Silver Arsenite of silver is precipitated = yellow

All the above tests together prove that arsenic exists

Sulphuret of Antimony pour upon it muriatic acid to form sulphuretted Fluid supposed to contain arsenic must have some acid put into it = muriatic acid & then pass through it sulphuretted hydrogen when precipitant will be formed = sulphuret of Arsenic yellow

Another Method begun on this day take the matter dry it & make a solution with distilled water pass through it sulphuretted hydrogen 2nd apply heat & drive out sulphuretted hydrogen & sulphuret of Arsenic will be deposited filter it & put it in a glass tube larger if quant be great smaller if the quant be small Put upon it black flux (made by deflagrating) Take Cr Potass or soda drive out the water of crystallization & mix it with charcoal when you have a black flux Apply heat And the arsenic will be revived in form of ring in upper part of tube Above it white oxide of arsenic

Arsenic Jan 13th 1837

Antidotes Sulphuret of Potash no antidote
Magnesia It cannot act as one
Charcoal is quite as much
Hydrated oxide of Iron = Sulphate of iron into nitric
acid digest them together & throw in ammonia
very little dependence can be placed upon it
Best way is to give an emetic = Sulphate Zinc Take diluent
drinks Stomach tube injurious
Milk is the best antidote by coagulating on & bowels
envelopes the particles Saccharine matter is
also a very good remedy

January 16th 1837

Stannum

It is found in the state of Peroxide.
It does not oxidate but tarnishes when exposed to air
Protoxide made by pouring dilute N Acid on tin foil
Tin taken internally is dangerous because it is apt to be converted into oxide
Peroxide of tin fused with glass forms enamel
Test Sulphuret of hydrogen gives us a yellow precipitate

Potassium

Jan 23rd
Four fifths of earth composed of magnesia lime silica alumina
Protoxide of Antimony it is formed in process for forming Sulphuretted
hydrogen It is the only active prep. of antimony Compounds.
1 atom of each
Deutoxide formed by pouring nitric acid on Antimony
Sulphuret is the one from which we derive the metal
Hermes Mineral
Phosphate of Antimony & P of Lime — James powder
Made by 2 parts hartshorn shavings + 1 part sulphuret of
antimony & applying heat Pro oxide is the apparent
remedy
Ammonia is the test for copper It produces a blue colour
Copper in almost all its salts may be detected by dipping a piece
of polished steel.

Coin is 23 carrots fine

Red precipitate detected in fluids of stomach by adding proto-
chloride of tin when mercury is revived

Bi sulphuret of Mercury = vermillion It's presence may
be detected by combining it with potash the mercury is
revived

To detect common Sublimate
It make proto chloride of tin
Of glacial Acid often mistaken for Sulphas magnesia
It proves suddenly fatal in dose of an oz or more
Antidote Bicarbonate of soda lime magnesia

Notes taken from Dr Pattison's Lectures on Anatomy

1836 Nov 14th.

Foramina of Temporal Bone

3 classes. — 1st class those which perforate the bone and belong to the organ of hearing
2nd class those for the transmission of Nerves
3rd class for the transmission of bloodvessels

1st class

Meatus auditorius Externus, iter a palato ad aurem
Aqueductus vestibuli Aq. cochlea

2 class

4 Foram 2 upon poster petrous surface
1st Foramina Meatus auditorium internus which transmits Portio Dura & portio Mollis And in this is the aqueduct of Fallopius
2nd Inter petrous foramen or vidian foramen & the
stylo mastoid foramen by which portio dura passes out

3 class

4 Barotieum or Spinale only that foramen is just behind mastoid process & is sometimes wanting: it transmits small vein & opens in common to this & to the occipitus. Foramen lacerum posterius Transmits N. Jugular & pair nerves.

Sphenoid bone

It is an oblong square fig. It is wedged between the 2 orbital processes

Sphenoid foramina

Foramen rotundum & lacerum orbitale Foramen lacerum medius is between Sphenoid & temporal bones
3 & 1st division of 5th & 6th nerves pass out at foramen Ovale
Foramen rotundum immediately behind foramen Lacerum medius but little further back
2nd branch of 5th pair goes out at foramen Rotundum
Foramen ovale allows entrance of A. Meningea Media

Processes of Sphenoid = Great wings or temporal processes Spinous process, Styloid process Transverse spinous process Pterygoid processes Azygos process Clynoid processes Triangular pr

Anatomy Nov. 27th 1836

Foramina of temporal bone Meatus Auditorius externus
Meatus Auditorius internus by which the auditory nerves have egress to ear The hiatus fallopia through which the portio dura passes Medias foramen sit on anterior surface of petrous portion of temporal bone It recieves a small twig reflected from 5th pair of nerves
Stylo mastoid hole by which portio dura passes out
Ster a palati ad apicem or Eustachian tube by which air enters into ear
Carotid foramen enters scull near point of petrous portion of temporal bone Sympathetic nerve is also transmitted throug this great canal
Foramen lacerum posterius formed by temporal & occipital bone It transmits Jugular vein & 8th pair of nerves
Mastoidean foramen Ducts of Columnidi
Process Zygomatic, Styloid, vaginal Mastoid Auditory processes

December 7th

Larynx

Connection between Thyroid cartilage & os Hyoides
Thyro hyoid membrane connects thyroid & through whole extent to os hyoides Also connected by liz. extending from fore to poster. horns of Cartilage of os hyoides
Cartilage Thy 4 horns viz 2 posterius superior & 2 poster. inferior horns
Cryoid Cartilage is a ring broad behind & narrow before
Cryo Thyroid mem is the space through which trachea opens for Larynx
Arytenoid Cartilages small triangular shaped cartilages attached to poster part of base of Cryoid &
Epiglottis attached to base of os hyoides Rima glottis opens into wind pipe Foramen Epiglotidean

Dec 14th Muscles of Neck

Superficial Muscles of side of neck
1 Platysmia Myoides It supports vessels of neck & spreads them in circular
2 Sterno Cleido Mastoideus 2 heads beginning connected about middle of neck It is 1 of the land marks for surgical anatomy of neck It is enclosed in a sheath formed by layers of deep fascia of neck Its position can always be seen in living subjects

2nd Division Muscles at. between lower border of Os hyoides & Sternum

Sterno Hyoideus origin com ut from chest lays like a ribin on fore part of Trachea The 2 unite in middle by cellular tissue completely concealing trachea In removing this muscle I bring into view the

Sterno Thyroideus it arises from inner part of Sternum & from cartilages of 1st & 2 ribs It lies rather to outside of above muscle It does not lie in contact with muscle of opposite side

Omo Hyoides has 2 bellies Arises from notch of scapula tapers in course Under S.C mastoideus it is tendinous It goes up along side of sterno Hyoid & is inserted into Junction of body & horn of Os hyoides

Thyro Hyoideus It lies under before we can see thyro Hyoid membrane we must separate these 2 muscles

Cryco Thyroid M You do not divide these muscles in opening membrane they leave a space triangular

Thyroid Gland cov by Sterno Hyoid, Laterally by Thyro Hyoideus

Dec 14 3rd Division Muscles at between chin & os hyoides

Digastricus. arises from mastoid notch of scapula It goes downwards & forwards to body of Thyroides passes through tendinous loop & then passes to chin

1st Hyloid muscles Stylo Hyoideus inserted into junction of Hyoid

Allied above Digastricus

Stylo Glossus

Stylo Pharyngeus opens & raises the pharynx

Neck divided into super middle & super region

Middle reg bounded by 3 muscles Laterally by outer border of S.C. mastoideus Above by lower border of Digastricus

Antero by super boider of Omo Hyoideus

All lying below this is the lower region All above the 2 is super

This triangular or middle space the parts are superficially muscles A line from decussation of S.C.M. directly upwards describes the course of Carotid artery Connections It is inclosed in sheath with pneumogastric nerve & Internal Jugular Artery lies next to trachea nerve in middle vein to outside & behind directly thro upper middle & middle region of neck It is followed upon Longus colli at lower part & at Upper

Muscles of Neck Dec 14th 1826

On dividing skin fascia & platysma myoides the vein & cervicalis is formed by junction Angular. temporal

Exter Carotid passes behind Digastricus & Stylo Hyoideus & before Stylo glossus & Stylo Pharyngeus

Mastoid muscles coincide in pulling tongue back & pulling throat upwards

Dec 15th Muscles sit between Hyoides & Jaw bone

1st 4 in number

Mylo Hyoideus To obtain full view must remove anter belly of Digastricus Arises from mylo Hyoid ridge inserts into upper margin of Hyoid bone

2nd Genio Hy. immediately under mylo Hy & therefore form 3rd layer & from chin & inserts into body of Hyoid bone Arises under central origin of Mylo Hyoid pair

On removing these there is another layer the 4th layer formed by

3rd Genio Hyo glossus It arises by pointed origin from chin & inserts into

Another m Hyo glossus It arises from body & greater horn of Hyoid & inserts into side of tongue Tongue recieves Hypoglossal nerve for muscular motion Gustatory sense of taste

glosso Pher respiratory nerve

Lingualis Muscle between fibres of genio

Action is to contract the substance of tongue

Hyoid bone connects directly to trunk by Thyro Hyoid & omo Hyoid muscles

Dec 16 Longus Colli muscle lies anteriorly on sides of bodies of vertebræ

Carotid & Artery lies pillared upon it

Rectus Anticus major occupies same sit, but higher than longus does

Minor

Muscles along side of neck

Scalenus Anticus arises from upper edge of clavicle

Behind this there is a large bundle of fleshy fibres which is

Scalenus Posticus Arises from 1st & 2 ribs

Muscles arising from bones of trunk & inserted into bones of superior extremity

Pectoralis Major

Ligaments of Knee Joint — Strength of joint is confined to the ligaments
1st Internal & 2 external lateral ligaments — Strong bundle behind
arise from back part of external condyle of femur = Posterior ligament
inserted into head of fibula = ligamentum posticum Winslow
Ligamentum Patellæ — Strengthens articulation upon its anterior face
Oblique ligaments — 1 arises from external condyle and is inserted into fat before the eminence upon tibia 2 arises from internal condyle & inserted behind
Ligamenta alaria major & minor are seen upon opening the joint upon each side of patella — Ligamentum mucosa
Flexion put upon the tendon the posterior ligament

Relations of Sciatic nerve to
On removing ~~Gluteus Maximus~~ the Sciatic nerve is exposed
It comes out below Pyriformis & crosses the Gemini superior obturator internus Gemini Inferior & quadratus femoris
It runs down between flexor muscles of leg with semitendinosus on one side & semimembranosus on the other
In amputating thigh at hip joint you divide the rotators of thigh
On removing quadratus femoris you bring into view the obturator externus which is a powerful rotator of thigh outwards

Jan 16th. 1867

Arteries — 1st Carotid

Middle cervical region of Neck is a triangular space bounded laterally by anterior upper border of Sterno cleido Mastoideus Superiorly by upper border of Omo Hyoideus Superiorly by lower border of digastricus muscle
Artery runs through the middle of this triangle In cutting down upon it you merely divide ~~Platysma~~ superficial fascia Platysma Myoides & deep fascia of neck
Surgical Relations — Between Artery and jugular vein
vein lies by side of carotid & in common sheath with it
between artery & vein rather behind you have large nerve & intimately connected
Pneumogastric nerve is the great nerve of respiration & deglutition
Great Sympathetic lies behind the artery & only seperated from it only by the cervical sheath which encloses the Jugular Pneumogastric & carotid artery

Jan 6th 1837 Common Carotid Artery

Divides at Upper border of Thyroid cartilage
Sometimes the carotid does not divide until it arrives at angle of jaw
In some rare instances the 2 arteries arise from trunk

Jan. 17th 1837 Skin Superficial fascia composed of 2 laminæ between which Platysma My. is found Deep seated fascia much stronger The laminæ form a sheath for Sterno Cleido Mastoideus One lamina goes forwards over external surface of Parotid gland & goes over face The other lamina goes behind parotid is attached to styloid process &c
It is attached to poster to transverse process of cer. vertebra
One lamina goes before & the other behind the Carotid
Sheath surrounding the artery when open we discover the Pneumogastric nerve lying at outside & behind the artery Operation of tying carotid It is an easy operation
Glandula concatenata they peg the seat of disease They open from angle of jaw to lower part of neck closely connected with carotid Artery

Relations of carotid in lower region of neck It has precisely relations in regard to vein & nerve
Sterno C. M. Sterno Thyroid & Thyroid cover it
Deep between arteries of 2 sides Right is the shorter
Artery of left side is separ from trachea by gullet
In cutting down upon oesophagus run very little risk of wounding the artery there is a danger of wounding nerves which lies upon anterior surface of gullet & recurrent Laryngeal nerve

Branches of carotid 1st into external & internal
External 6 Helices 1st 4 helices forwards
2nd backwards 3d 4th
1st Class of branches going forwards
Superior Thyroid arises immediately after division of carotid
It gives off Superior laryngeal artery which perforates the Thyro Thyroid ligament Superior Laryngeal nerve lies immediately behind the artery It courses down & forwards goes under Omo Thyroid muscle to Thyroid gland

3 nerves go to tongue Hyo & Genial

Jan 24th 1859 Glosso pharyngeal lies upon lower border of Stylo Pharyngeus connected with lower bor Ger muscle

Internal carotid goes up neck following four recties Anterior & Supra behind Stylo Glossus & Stylo pharyngeus & are intersected between the 2 carotids Digastricus & Stylo Hyoideus crop external carotid opposite to it

Jan 26th

Relations & Connections of the Subclavian & Axillary Arteries

connection of Arteria Innominata crossed by Vena Transversa Cov. by S.C.M. + S.H. + S Thyroid must be detached from Sternal origins origin to tie the artery There is no danger in tying or ligating

Subclavian Artery Right

1st cardiac portion S.C.M. St. T. Sterno Hy. cover it It is connected by connective of Subclavian & jugular Recurrent N lies upon it artery surrounded by Recurrent Laryngeal which goes from Pneumogastric N crossed by lower branches by ganglionic nerves Likewise crossed by phrenic nerve much more diff to tie this artery than innominate It would be the most diff operation in surgery

2 Left Subclavian cardiac portion diff between 2 Right comes off secondary from Aorta

lit much deeper on left side than right Artery of left is cov. by cardiac & by vena transversa Pneumogastric Phrenic Recurrent Laryngeus Thoracic duct empties into junction of Left Subclavian & jugular

No man in his senses would think of performing the operation of tying the Axillary

course

Connections &c of the artery in 2nd part of

Subc. V vein lies behind the clavicle sep from artery by Scalenus anticus muscle

Last Portion of the artery

Axillary plexus lies connected with artery & is the only important connection There is no reason why the artery may not be tied in this situation except where there is aneurism in the ~~skulla~~ where the clavicle is carried high up

It is much easier than tying the axillary below clavicle

Axillary & Relations at upper part

Ax vein below nerves above

diff to tie the artery upon separating the 2 portions of Pectoralis major you have the Artery before it

coraco clavicular lig also interferes

Lower Portion It has vein lying below it & also 2 nerves &c

Relations & connections of Anter tibial artery after perforating the inter. membrane it is found of course

At anter part of leg it lies deep lower down more superficial

At upper part of leg it lies between Anterior tibial muscle & extensor digitorum lower down it lies between extensor proprius pollicis & anter tibial muscle

At ankle it furnishes 2 alveolar arteries then passes under the anular lig. to foot giving off tarsal artery

It lies superficial gets towards root of metatarsal bone of great toe but before it reaches it sends off the

Dorsalis tibialis artery Reached by sep attachment of head of Soleus from inner side It lies between Anterior tibial & flexor dig communis It is intimately connected with nerve & vessels in hollow between malleolus internus & os calcis & all arteries connected with nerves It divides into ext & inter plantar

Notes taken from Dr George McClellan's Lectures on Surgery

1835

Nov. 16th Shortest period in which I ever knew an inflamm to take place after an injury was 12 hr. G. McClellan
overwhelming shock In other cases it does not take place for several days
Most dangerous period is the period supervening between
the injury & the inflamation in severe injuries
Insidious Shock Surgeons are very apt to be deceived in this case
the patient answers questions & every function
appears to be natural The patient lives but a
few hours I have seen many such cases - G. McClellan
Case of Ankle joint torn open bones protruded & perhaps
the blood vessels &c Symp. The functions all
appeared natural for 2 or 3 days when I was called. G
She had a peculiar expression of countenance with
a degree of surprise She died on 3rd day
It is like the injury to a ship when the anchor is
is cut & the ship glides on peaceably to a whirlpool
while all are crying peace until &c

Nov 21st Morbid Inflamation
Debilitated persons liable to Morbid inflam
Local inflam when attended with debility should
be treated by gen local & gen stimulis
Erysipelatous Inflamation When you are beside the
patient you examine into the state of general sys.
& particularly the state of pulse
Bleed as frequent as the case may require I bled a drunken
woman, who had been kicked down stairs by her husband
and received an injury of scalp from teeth of comb which
was followed by erysipelatous inflam, 10 times in
the course of 24 hours & she perfectly recovered
She must have lost 60 ℥ of blood * 170

Nov. 22nd Irritable pulse known by the previous history of case,
by the patient becoming worse when raised from pillow by
great throbbing of the carotids at the same time that
they may be scarcely perceived by moderate pressure
Face is flushed there is agitation & delirium

Surgery Nov 22nd 1836

ringing in the ears dimness of sight &c

*Continued from 169 In patient with pthesis pulmonalis even in last stage if pleurisy or peripneumonia supervene you must bleed & use other antiphlogistic remedies

Nov 23rd Morbid Inflamations &c

Erysipelas

Treatment- Bleed, purge, use Antimonials demulcent drinks & apply mucilaginous and other soothing applications to the parts Sugar of lead water &c

When the inflamatory symptoms run high you must bleed largely & continue to employ it until the pulse is reduced & the inflam symptoms moderated

When from long continuance of disease or where it occurs in debilitated subjects it may require moderate stimulants

Wine whey is the very best that can be used It should be made in fol. way Take ½ pt. new milk boil it & throw in while boiling from ⅔ to 1 gill of some of white wines such as Teneriffe Madeira &c & afterwards strain it & sweeten it with loaf sugar

If this is not sufficiently nourishing you may add to the whey & equal quant of sagou tapioca boiled so as to make a thick mucilage & sweeten it with loaf sugar

Blisters turpentine corrosive washes nor any other irritating substance should not be applied

Blister may be advantageously used when the inflam is spreading by applying ½ inch or two above the inflamed surface

When matter forms in sub-cutaneous cellular tissue you should make incisions so as to evacuate the matter

Nov 24th Phlegmonous Erysipelas requires active antiphlogistic treatment Incisions into the part & poultices &

Punctured wounds When person receives a wound from dissecting dead bodies the inflam is apt to extend up the arm & that it becomes enormously swelled: It will be followed by high symptomatic fever It should be treated by copious bleeding purging & antimonials calomel & opium

Local treat

Morbid Inflamations Nov. 24th 1836

Specific poisons such as produced from bite of adder, wasp & other poisonous animals act upon the system differently from punctured wounds Instead of its being followed by great local inflamation & smart symptomatic fever The effects of the poison is upon the whole generally attended with great tendency to sinking in system & instead of the system requiring depleting remedies It must be supported by stimulating remedies such as Aqua ammonia spirits of Ammonia Carbonate of ammonia &c

Local treatment We should endeavour to prevent absorption of poisonous matter by pressure above the part scarrification & suction

Nov 25th You should always give your remedies to the state of system Tumefaction & inflammation They mostly originate from some internal cause They will pass the vapid tendencies Scarlatina very seldom requires stimulants & then only when putrid is present The system is more frequently depressed & requires depletion It is sometimes necessary to bleed 4 or 5 times

Local treatment Leeches cooling & mucilaginous applications free incisions into part Stimulants must be sometimes used as escharotics with advantage to sloughing parts

Mortification — It is in all cases attended with prostration of the powers of life It is generally owing to high inflamatory action

Nov 28th In every case of injury attended with mortification where I have examined I have found matter beneath

Treatment It will require antiphlogistic treatment until the inflamatory symp. have been reduced to a proper grade of action & where matter is confined free incisions must be made

Local Applications Linen rags wet with mucilage of elm bark should be applied to the mortified & inflamed parts

To destroy the fetor may apply chlorate of soda charcoal or diluted pyroligneous acid

If constitution flags give stimulis such as wine whey with tapioca sago arrow root mucilage or if it requires more permanent stimulus give brandy & water Essence of beef which is made by taking lean parts of any animal & removing the fat put a pound of it in a bottle & boil it for ½ or 1 hour &c

Mortification Nov. 29th 1836

Basilicon ointment may sometimes prove useful by stimulating the surrounding parts A few drops of Sp. Turpen. may be added

Mortification occuring in old persons best treated by giv. solid opium & combing it with nourishing diet

sometimes nessisery to combine the above treat with bloodletting

Apply mild & unirritating applications to parts = Mucilages Sugar of lead water

Gangre from a pressure change position of patient employ mild applications lead water, mucilage, poultice after inflam is subdued apply litherage plaster

Abscesses

Nov. 30th Abscesses which do not point We frequently meet with such cases which punctured wounds make back inflict Great constitutional irritation is produced by confinement of matter beneath tendinous structures

Surgeon should never wait for the pointing of the matter but evacuate the matter

Mode of opening the parts Make a free incision by a scalpel or if abscess be very large make more select the points which your judgment may indicate Afterwards place soft elastic bandages around limb so as to press the matter out & apply poultices upon limb Should make cuts in bandages over incision

By this means I have seen them healed in course of 2 or 3 days.

Constitutional treat use a light & unirritating diet And use the antiphlogistic treat

When abscesses occur in peritoneum it is gen. attended with scrofulous symptoms

Injuries or bruises attended with extravasations of blood may in healthy constitutions be absorbed by bleeding purging Low diet antimonials discutient lotions Muriate of ammon.

Cold Abscesses They may be formed without inflammation occuring They occur in persons of debilitated constitutions scrofulous are occuring in healthy constitutions

Abscess Nov: December 1st 1836

very many

They should be opened by a valvular incision in edge of tumor & probe introduced so as to allow the matter to flow out But you should not prop it Afterwards a dipil of lint & over that a strip of adhesive plaster & keep the patient at rest If the inflamation has a tendency to run too high apply lotion of lead water vinegar & water muriate of ammonia &c

Constitutional Treatment Patient should avoid all indigestible articles of diet Should use stale wheaten bread sago arrow root rice barley until tone of stomach is restored when patient may use animal food &c

To correct the secretions of the intestinal canal especially must give alteratives Magnesia when acidity prevails

December 2nd After the abscess has been opened the matter which will remain may be absorbed by the above Constitutional treatment

Burns Local Effects

1st kind where the effect on skin is transient

2nd — where cuticle is raised in form of blister

When burn extends through the rete mucosum there will be troublesome ulcers When the burns extends still deeper we indert the ratio of danger = they do not suffer so much as in former variety The most dangerous period is when discharge takes place

Treat If you should use soothing remedies Where blisters have not been formed should endeavour to prevent them & when they form you could be careful so as not to remove it but make small punctures

Local Remedies Laying 1 or 2 layers of cotton over any common burn is the best application It prevents vicissitudes of temperature

2nd raised or vesicated burns Should evacuate serum by small punc Cotton is still the best when cuticle remains If part become contracted pour Whitey brandy & water repeated on the cotton Any kind of soft or mucilaginous applications may however be used

Burns. December 2nd 1830

when cuticle has been removed Should prevent irritation of air &c Where there is a large surface oppose cotton moistened by alcohol is the best application at same time, dilute should use constitutional treatment Aquar Ammon &

Dec. 5th is also a valuable application Slightly diluted Strammenium ointment is a very good application in an abraded burn when it it'll be come very irritable Elder ointment &c answers very well

Linseed boiled down with submuriate oxide of lead to the consistence of a plaster is as good an application as can be employed when abraded surface is not to irritate

Scalding Burns

Emolient Poultices are the best applications that can be used Constitutional disturbances of burns When they are large we have an overwhelming shock The patient becomes cold insensible & dies

Another kind of sym sometimes occur The patient will cry & moan & writhe then they will became cold & prostrate When the pulse becomes full skin hot & the reaction is high the constitution will not bear the effects of depletion as well as in other inflamations But in such cases (inflam fever) depletion is necessary to moderate symptoms Cool diluting drinks Laxative injections Saline laputives Sponging the unburnt surface as in other fevers When I get the skin perspiring then I have hopes Sometimes the system will not rally or if the system does rally in some degree it relapses again

In such cases the Kentish ointment is very serviceable

Dec. 6th

Effects of Low Temperature

There is a loss of blood in external parts while internal parts are congested

Letter

you must tend to the system Avoid sausages pasteries heavy & indigestible articles of diet very often indeed you will fail unless your constitution to the strictest articles of diet

Free use of diluent drinks Diaphoretics Gum arabic

Surgery December 8

perfect cleanliness alterative tongue is foul breath is foul ½ gr cal or 3 gr blue pill at night together with antimonials with diaphoretic drinks Warm baths
If there is a specific in Harper Arsenic is that remedy in dose of from 5 to 8 gtt 3t. d.
Local tests 1 to 3 gr in oz water or nitrate of silver in solution
They are the best local remedies that can be employed
Nobis me tangere — or eating cancer
sometimes begins in small pimple It occurs on back of hands nose frequently on face back &c
They are best removed by caustic Arsenic applied locally is very good best ointment 3
1 gr Arsenic made stiff by litharge plaster & spread it on kid skin

Scrofula — Dec 9th 1836

It is a disease of whole system It affects bones muscles tendons skin as well as glandular system
Most inveterate form is where it is hereditary
The lungs are defficient in organization The chest is contracted
There is a dullness of percussion under clavicles
Tubercles are from size of millet seed to that of a chestnut
Scrofula also develops itself in glands of neck, mesentery
When scrofulous syp occur externally tubercles seldom occur in lungs

Acquired form of Scrofula

Insufficient food & clothing & where they are brought up in crowded rooms Also in children of the most luxurious & wealthy Treat of Hereditary

cannot perfectly cure We can not cure that that is developed
Regulate diet Abundant exercise Sufficient clothing

Scrofula December 9th 1858

Dec 9th Regulate the state of the bowels
Patient must use exercise in open air even in winter
Nourishing food avoiding tea when fever exists
Use exercise on horse back for ½ h at a time

The treatment of a young Lady who was suffering under the most malignat form of Scrofula Under the treatment of Dr The first day that the young Lady was placed under his treatment he had her to ride on horseback though she was so much exausted that she was under the necessity of being held on the horse While the horse was lead about for the length of ½ an hour She was then taken from off the animal quite much exausted the next day the young Lady went through the same proces of exercise ~~only~~ with an increase of time 5 or 10 minutes and so on taking this exercise for some length of time She at length recovered in strength sufficient to ride the distance of a mile or more with any assistance still increasing in strength at last She recovered so far as to be able to ride the distance of 5 or 10 or 15 miles She at last set out on a journey of some distance acrop the mountains to visit her relations which mountains she croped three time thro ugh the course of the winter and I am happy to say that she is now one of the most amiable & healthy woman in this City with the only exception of her shoulders are some what contracted and truly she is the mother of a large family of Children all of which is the most amiable and healthy as to all external appearances

Case 1st

Ans. I think have the contunued to ride on horseback the world have made a better woman than ever a woman was made

Surgery December 9th 1836

Case 2nd

If the Case of Lady Shoemaker in this City living between Arch and Race on 11th St This man had the most malignant form of acquired Scrofula labouring under this disease some time he had at length become quite much emaciated the man had given up all hopes of a recovery and was not until this time that I was called in I advised him to give up business and take free exercise in the open air and after long persuasion I succeeded in accomplishing my request the man through his industry and close attention to business had acquired a little fortune he purchased a farm in the State of Pennsylvania and removed from the City to his ~~farm~~ farm in County and had the pleasure of seeing him in the Street 2 or 3 weeks past and to my great surprise & astonishment he had become of the most corpulency unimaginable and where cheeks are the very image of health I would merely state to you that it has been about three years since he left City and he informed me diet of the 365 days in the year he spent 300 at work on his farm or some other active employment in the open air never allowing himself to stay in the house only at such times as was absolutely necessary such as meal times and the hours for sleep.

Those 2 Cases shows the importance of free exercise in the open air in the disease of Scrofula M.D.

Dec 12th 1836 Martin L. Symmott

J. Wiley

Treat of Aquiree Scrofula

Diet should consist of vegitables such as stale bread crackers or biscuit with a little butter, Milk weak coffee for breakfast For dinner may use in addition potatoes turnips &c I recommend you to Dr Colhoun M diet for farther particulars G.M.

3

Treatment of Acquired Scrofula Dec^r 13th 1875

Free exercise in pure air, warm clothing, changing the dress every night & wearing flannel continually Frictions with salt & water over whole surface of body every morning or morning & evening Laxative & alterative medicines Those laxatives should be used that stimulate the intestines to the evacuation merely of the feces Blue pill also has a good effect on liver

Preparations of iron They are the best tonics that can be used some use the carbonate others the tartrate I generally use the sulphate of iron

Iodine It is a powerful stimulant tonic useful only in those states of the system connected with debility or atony

After condition of stomach & bowels are regulated the diet must be improved Allow the patient animal food especially that of white meated fowls

Genuine cancerous tumors never occurs in corpulent persons

Injuries & diseases of Head

Slight injuries of scalp should be attended to even burns as the inflam is apt to extend to continuous structures To these trivial injuries apply mild applications avoid opiates Take no stimulating diet nor drink Use some mild purgative When coma or delirium supervenes & fel by convulsions no operation can relieve the patient It is owing to a species of subacute inflam or congestion in brain & time treat does not Avoid gen blood letting Draw it locally apply cold applications to head Blisters to neck warm application to feet May be necessary to make an incision down to diseased bone

To confine edges of wounds either lacerated or incised do not use sutures But cleanse the surface remove the roots of hairs & confine the edges by means of hair Over this apply patent lint Keep parts cool by means of spirits & water

Fractures of Bones of Skull

When there is an opening in the integuments there will be considerable irritation = When there is a slight fissure only the inflam is likely to extend to brain

Injuries of the Head Dec. 13th 1836

When the integ remain entire even when the scull is broken into several pagments the effect will seldom be severe

Dec. 14th Fractures of Cranium

We never think of performing the operation of trepining when there is merely a fracture. If the depression be not very irregular you should not divide the scalp to examine & replace the pieces

To prevent inflamation keep patient quiet & use antiphlogistic remedies Cold applications as bladder containing water Avoid all kinds of irritations Use laxatives every day

In even depresions the patient will recover without inconvenience If however the scalp has been torn open & the pagments are irreg they may be raised

Where edges of pagments have been tilted in even when scalp remains sound it will be proper to make an incision A T like incision will generally answer Sometimes it is best to make a crucial incision Should apply saw only to sound bone where the edge is projecting Should not be applied to depressed bone If pagments is stripped of pericranium after & dura matter on inside remove them If either of them adhere it is a moot point whether they shall be removed or not

If there is an irreg depresion with facture even when the person remains sensible & there is no opening of integ yet the operation is regd

When any inveterate injury of brain remains under proprate treatment apply the trephine

Dec 16th. Concussion Compression inflamation

Patient falls down cold pale pulse feble respiration feble insensible

Concussion Fracture is the greatest irreg. in the symptoms Patient lies cold senseless torpid & senseless In compression diff in as much there is an attempt at reaction In 6 10 or 20 days see signs of inflamation Then trephine

The symptoms are so various that you cannot classify them under any of these heads

Treat of Concussion

Diminution of excitement is a favourable circumstances as the vessels are very often ruptured & if not they would (the vessels) would be overdistended provided the blood continues to rush to the head Therefore should not be a practice to excite the system immediately ~~If there is danger~~ merely remove necessity of the patients dying in this state Depress the head you can aid this by frictions to extremities with hartshorn Volatiles to nose &c

In extreme cases which I have only met with 2 or 3 times that I had to use more powerful means In One of the cases I could scarcely feel pulse in carotids I injected ~~hot~~ brandy & water into rectum in gruel Stimulating application to skin as soon as you have succeeded in exciting the system be satisfied When patient has so far recovered as to be able to swallow stimulants must not then be exhibited Give water merely If heat increases raise the head Use moderately cold applications Open bowels when patient can swallow

And when reaction take place then is the time to bleed Sometimes I have opened a vein 3 times in course of 10 h Give sedative powders as refrigerant & to help bowels open

If injury occurs shortly after taking a meal give an emetic

Dec 20th Concussion does not require any operation

Compression of Brain

Either from depression of bone, effusion of blood There is a reaction in the arterial system It manifests itself according to the part compressed Paralysis pupils staring wide open When they are compressed They require the unloading the vessels cold applications to head and other antiphlogistic treatment.

Cases in which surgery is applicable Where there is injury depression & when the symptoms cannot be alleviated by antiphlogistic remedies It is not safe to operate in cases of depression when symptoms can be greatly relieved by appropriate treatment Depleting general and local to as great an extent as patient can bear

When compression exists on one side of cerebrum the paralysis will be on opposite side

January 5th 1837 Chronic enlargement of tonsils

Chronic enlargement of scrpulus character only requires the operation

Foreign Bodies in throat Run the finger boldly
down the throat & feel about The pharynx will be relieved
By this means I can relieve 29 out of 30 patients
Never remove if patient vomits Keep your finger down if you can
feel it

Cancer powder
Take of Litherage plaster 1 part
of Basilicon ointment 2 pts } 1 ℥ add 10 gr
of white oxide of Arsenic & apply it in form
of plaster to cancer G. McClellan

Jan. 17th 1837

Penetrating Wounds of Chest

1st Those merely penetrating into cavity of pleura When adhesions do not exist between the surfaces of pleura the lung will collapse & air will be drawn into cavity of pleura When full the air will be forced out at every expiration & if the wound in the integuments be irregular or oblique emphysema will take place into that cellular tissue Should close the external wound by adhesive plaster & over it a bandage The air will soon be absorbed if not there may be made a small puncture at each angle formed by the adhesive plaster &c The effusion of air into cellular substance seldom becomes great in this case When the lungs are wounded Emphysema takes place into the substance of the lungs and into anterior mediastinum & thence over the whole body & sometimes becomes enormously distended in this case Close external wound apply bandage to chest Make small punctures through integuments in diff parts If blood is effused into cavity of pleura search for the wounded artery if it be intercostal or internal mammary &c & close the wound so that it may unite by 1st intention when blood will be absorbed.
Bleeding purgatives &c will be good assistants

200

Medicines — Doses

	Gr	3	3	℥	Officinal forms	Dose
Emetics						℈
Specac.		1			Pulvis Specac. compositus & vinum Specac	
Sulphas Zinci		1			may be giv in a tumbler of water	
Tartrat of Ant.	1/2	3/4			Copy 10 or 15 m. until it vomits in a tumbler of water	
Tobac.	10	1/4	+		Tincture dose is - -	℥ ℥
Lobelia Inf.	10	1			Dose of tincture	℥ 3
Blue vitrol	5 to 15				Tincture of galls is its antidote	
Purgatives						
Elaterium	1/8 to 1/10				It may be given rubed up with sugar	
Elaterin	1/2 to 1/16					
Croton Tigliund	1/2 to 1	gtt.			It may be given in mucilage of gum Arabic	
Euphorbia Latheris	5 to 10	gtt.			Dose of oil It may be giv rubed up with gum arabic & sugar	
Cyclamen						
Colocynthidis	5	to	1/2		Dose of Comp Ex Colocynth	
Black Hellebore	1		1/2		Dose of Bacher's tonic pills — -	℈ ℈ 3 ℈
Aloes	10				Tincture dose	1/2 to 1 1/2 ℥
Scammony	3 to 15				It may be giv triturated with Sulphate of Potash sugar & ac	
Podophyllum Peltatum	1	1/2				

All the above Cathartics are drastic in their operation.

Active cathartics				
Jalap	1	1/2		
Rhubarb	1 to 2			
Senna			1	Give in infusion
Cassia Marilandica			1	
Juglans Cathartica	15	to	1/2	of extract of inner bark
Cassia Fistula			1	of extract
Tamarinds			1	
Magnesia	1		1	
Manna			1	℥ to children
Blue Pill	10 to 15			Alterative dose 4 or 5 gr

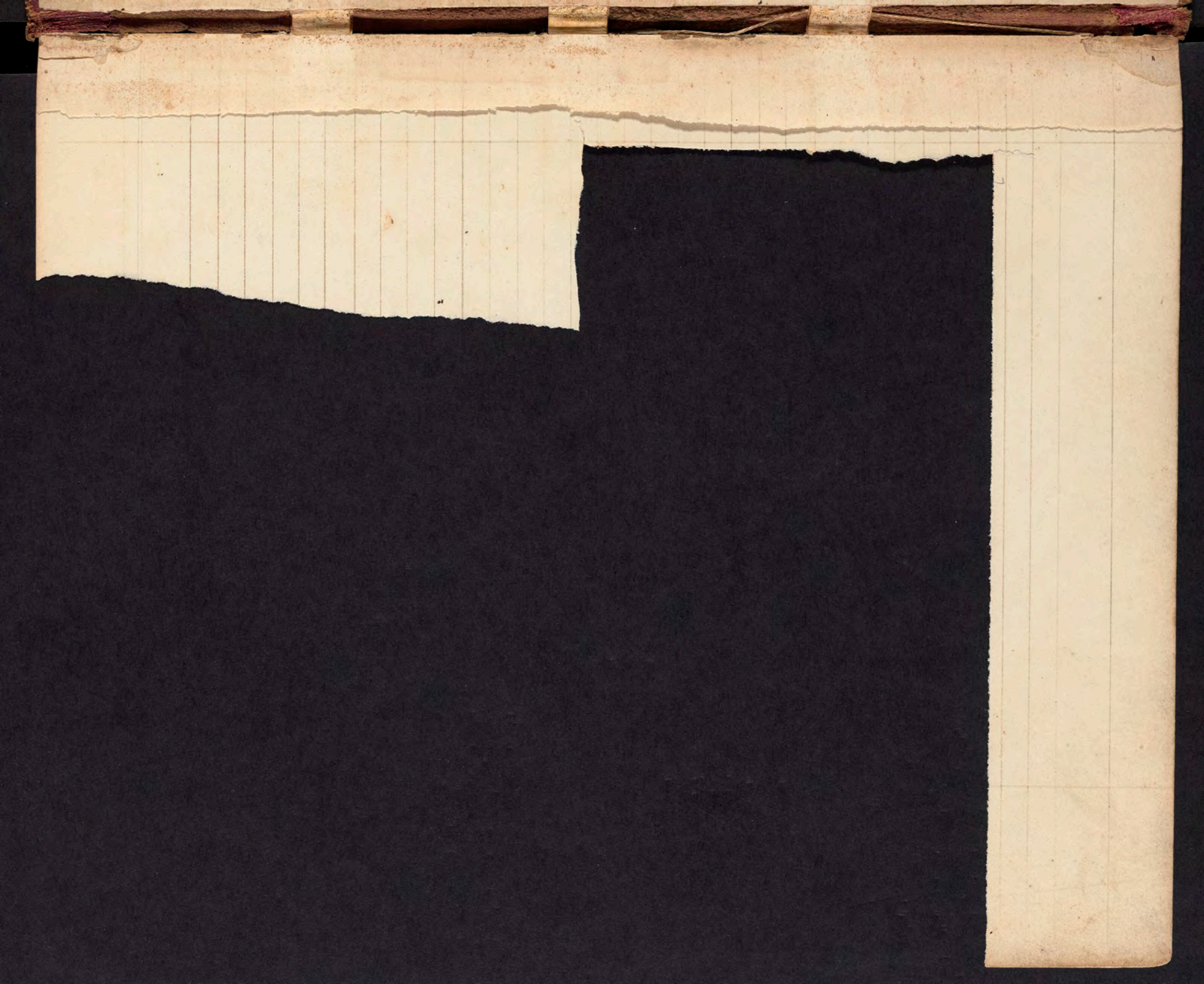
John Wiley

John Wiley

Arsenic — Antidote Hydrate of Iron

Acacia Gum
Aqua Ammonia
Rose Water
Iodide Bi-Carb
Tartaric Acid
Delve Shaped Bed pan
C C Pills
Alcohol
Syr. Rhei aromat
Chlorate of Potash
Nit Potash
Iodide of Potash
Citrine Oint
Anisee
Bi. tart. Potassa
Liq. Iodae Chlorinatis
3 Carb. Ammonia
3 Spirae. Pulv
3 Jalap Pulv
Columbo root
1 lb Gentian root
Bed pan Del. Shaped
2 Ergot Pulv
3 Opii Pulv
3 Acetas Plumbi

1 lb Acacia Gum
½ lb Aqua Ammonia
1 qt Rose Water
3 lb Soda Bi-Carb
1 lb Tartaric Acid
1 Delve Shaped Bed pan
100 C C Pills
2 qts Alcohol
1 lb Syp. Rhei aromat
1 ℥ Chlorate of Potash
1 lb NO Potash
½ lb Iodide of Potash
½ lb Citrine Oint
~~Anises~~
½ lb Bi. tart. Potassa
1 qt Liq. Sodae Chlorinatis
4 ℥ Carb. Ammoniae
2 ℥ Spicac. Pulv
4 ℥ Jalap Pulv
~~Columbo root~~
1 lb Gentian root
Bed pan Del. Shaped
2 ~~Ergot Pulv~~
2 ℥ Opii Pulv
4 ℥ Acetas Plumbi



Transfer to 30 page Marshall Hall on Bloodletting

JOHN

Retardation of labour
Causes & remedies
to relieve the patient
during labour

Papers on Constitution

G. M.

1 = hand in
2 of one out

1	Nitrous acid	22
2	Dilute do of wt	30
3	Hypo Nitrous acid	38
4	Nitrous acid	46
5	Nitric acid	54

Hard Powder

Div Powders
1 gr of Spec
1 gr of Opii
3 gr of Cal

To be given on going to bed

R
Muriate Ammonia ℥ 1
Acetat Opii ℥ 1
Syrup Myrt ℥ 1
Solut. Liquirice ℥ 6
Take desert spoonful 2 ℞ daily
Samuel Jackson

R
Solut. Iodini
Hydriod: Ferri ℥ ℔
Take 10 drops daily ℥ t
in sweetened water
A. J.

Distribution of 5th nerve

1st or Opthalmic division

It is purely nerve of sensation

It divides into 3 branches just as it is entering through the foramen lacerum orbitale viz

internal which runs to inner side of orbit

It sends off a branch which joins with Nasal division of 1st branch of 5th pair the

Lenticular ganglion which lies ~~outside~~ outside of optic nerve

1837 1837 1837

Frontal is felt—

It sends a nasal branch to join Other division is infra trochlear nerve which runs out at inner canthus of eye & ramifies

Frontal division of 1st branch of 5th pair

3rd Lachrymal branch

2nd Branch of 5th Nerve

Ganglion of Meckel passes through sphenopalatine foramen

Branches of Ganglion of Meckel 4 sets

Ascending branch which joins 2nd branch of 5th pair

branches which enter nose = nasal branches

~~[illegible]~~ go through sphenopalatine foramen

one branch goes to palate through posterior palatine foramen

Vidian nerve goes off from ganglion of Meckel = Portio dura

[CA. 1837?]

Vidian Nerve describes a retrograde course & obtains entrances itself into cranium — through foramen lacerum anterius runs up on anterior petrous surface to hiatus Falopii enters it which goes into aqueductus Fallopia which contains portio dura + continues in connection with it to

It finally joins the ganglion of maxillary nerve

Return to 2nd branch of 5th pair

Where it passes thro maxillary fissure

it sends of superior malari nerve

It then gets into infra orbital fissure making its appearance on face through infra orbital canal

2nd branch of 5th nerve

It passes through foramen rotundum immediately divides into 2 great branches one

Sharpstown

Mr. Al

E.N.O.J

Green's Chemistry Nov 9th 1834 1834-11-9

1st primary form is a 6 sides Prism has a flat surface at both ends

Light sound absorbs light-reflecting body Light solar & artificial

(is similar to calorie in many of its prop Light of 2 kinds natural & artificial

Electricity When bodies are pos. excited &c

Electricity may be excited in all solid substances by friction Conductors & non conductors Conductors = metals, charcoal plumbago water &c Non Conductors belongs glass resins sulphur diamonds dried wood precious stones silk hair & wool

Part 3 Of Ponderable bodies all substances are either electro positive or electro negative There are but 5 simple electro-negative substances known Oxygen chlorine iodine, bromine & fluorine